













## Fishing in Canada.

The right of fishing for salmon in the Marguerite river, Canada, belongs to six gentlemen, who have each a handsome cottage upon its banks. This is the twelfth year they have held the river under a Government lease and they have invested there over \$10,000 in income from which is the pleasure they enjoy in spending a month there once a year. For the purpose of keeping off intruders a keeper is hired, who with his assistants, patrols the stream and makes it extremely unpleasant for poachers. Before the system of leasing was adopted the Indians hunted the salmon with spears. In the very height of the breeding-season a party of Indians would visit a salmon-pool by night, flambeau burning in the bow of their canoe, and in a couple of hours would spear a hundred magnificent fish. Had the slaughter been allowed to continue a few years longer, salmon would have been a rare fish in Canadian waters. The action of the Government had precisely the effect it was expected to have. The salmon have multiplied very rapidly, and are now as plenty as ever. The price of the fish, too, has been greatly affected, falling in the Quebec market from 25 cents a pound to 7 and 8 cents. It is the habit of salmon to make their homes in swift running rivers—rivers with rapids and falls. They run up and down these rivers with perfect ease, no matter how swift the current, or how steep the falls. Of course this statement must be construed literally and literally. A catfish like Niagara, or a perpendicular fall like that of the Montmorency River, of 285 feet, would be too much of an obstacle. But the falls of Lorette, near Quebec, which are made up of a succession of short tumbles, over which the water rushes at almost lightning speed, offer no impediment. But the salmon has his nest in quiet water, in pools through which the current moves slowly. It is to these pools that the fishermen go to cast their lines baited with artificial flies. The fishing apparatus consists of a light cane pole and a reel of fine silk line, measuring about 400 feet. With this light apparatus salmon are taken weighing thirty to thirty-five pounds, not by force however, but by strategy. The cast is made from the bank of a pool, and there the fisherman prefers to stand and fight it out with his wily antagonist. The rule obtains among salmon fishers that no man having put his hand upon a salmon can withdraw without dishonor. A gentleman of unquestionable veracity told me that on one occasion he knew a salmon to be on the hook from five o'clock in the morning until noon, and in the end escape. It is not the number of fishes that a man takes in the day that measures his sport. It is the gameness as he calls it, of the fish that delights him. But it not frequently happens that a single fisher brings in ten or twelve good sized specimens in a day's fishing, their combined weight aggregating from two hundred to three hundred pounds. The care of the fish, after they have been landed, devolves upon the attendant. Those which are to be kept for any length of time are packed in snow, which is kept all the year round packed in houses built for the purpose. If one is to be sent away, he is put in a rough wooden box and packed closely with snow. Packed in this manner, salmon may easily be sent from the mouth of the Saguenay to New York, and arrive in perfect order.

## How Russian Farmers Live.

The Russians have one custom which is common in the farming districts of Europe generally. Instead of having each house near the center of the farm and the houses a long distance apart, as with us, the farmer does not generally live upon his farm. The houses are built in a village, with may be the barns and granaries near the house, or on the homestead, but the land that is cultivated may be two or three miles away. The people have to travel far and spend much time in going to and coming from work, but it makes farm life more sociable, as the people can see one another and enjoy many things that are not possible where all are scattered far and wide. It might be well if we adopted something of this plan in this country; both methods have their advantages, and people are slow to give up their old ways. One writer says, that traveled in Russia for miles and miles, and saw nothing but wheat fields after wheat fields, varied with wide tracts where horses and cattle pastured, but no fences anywhere. At last he saw some curious green objects in the distance shaped like enormous pears; at length he made out that these were cupolas of the church, and before he was aware of it, he was upon the village, with no other warning than the barking of dogs. Russian farmers, like poor people everywhere, keep an abundance of worthless cows. The small log houses are all alike, and arranged in several rows, with wide streets between them half a mile or more long. At one end of the village is the church, with its odd cupolas, at the other the larger house of the land owner who rents the farms to the tenants. Small granaries—square huts without windows—stand in the middle of the street, long rows of tall poles, show the water he raised here and there, the old-fashioned well sweep. In some places, where logs can only be laid by hauling for great distances, the villages are of mud houses, built of bricks merely dried in the sun. The best of these houses are not as good as American cow stables. Pigs, poultry and furs, run at large in the streets, and when a stranger enters these make a great fuss. Not a very attractive picture of farm-life you will think, yet many thousands of people live in just this way, and it is well to know it.

A house ran away at the railroad depot in Philadelphia, recently, and knocked down seventeen persons, each one belonging to a different Philadelphia company about starting on a country tour.

## AGRICULTURE.

**How Horses Become Blind.**—One of the worst eye traps known is the abominable hay rack, where a horse has to reach up and pull the hay down, filling his mane, forehead, and, worst of all, his eyes with hay seed, chaff or whatever may be mixed with the provender. These traps are met with nearly everywhere throughout the land. These throw the horse in the most unnatural position for feeding, as the natural position is to reach down and pull up, not to reach up and pull down, as these hay racks make him do. In reaching up to eat, it exposes the forehead, face and eyes to seed, chaff and dirt which on getting on the head once is liable to get into the eyes at any time. We will speak now of the abominable horse rack, and of the abuse of it. The worst of all is in striking him over the head with a leather strap, your fist, a club or whip. Shame on a man that would dare to club over the head the noblest of creation next to man! But I am sorry to say that this is a great many so called good horsemen that take a delight in sitting on their wagon seat and trying to see how close they can send the point of a cracker to the horse's ear, or strike some particular spot on the back of the head, neck or shoulders. But my word for it, a man who will practice this, comes to grief sooner or later. Instinct tells the horse to be careful of his head, and especially his eyes, for when they are sore that ends his seeing, as they can never be restored or new ones put in, he is blind. Therefore, never strike a horse about the head. The number of horses' eyes hurt by slipping the collar over the head would surprise us all if known. A horse's head, with a good eye setting out boldly on a square face, is a hard thing to slip a stiff collar over without rubbing and bruising the eye. Next, we have the stable to contend with, and it produces more weak eyes than any other one thing we know of. The gases arising from the body are ruinous to the eye. Let a man stand over his pile of warm decomposing manure and see how quickly it affects the eyes. But he never thinks about the horse in his closely confined stall with no ventilation either above or below to carry away this poison. Set your stables up from the ground, give ventilation underneath six or eight inches, and this gas will rise through the cracks in the floor. Also put good ventilation high above the horses' heads to cause a current of air to carry off this poison as it generates. Always give the eye of light, but not through a small hole; make it large so as not to condense the rays as they come through a small opening. Never whitewash a stall, as white is very bad on the eyes. Take a sheet of white paper and hold it before your eyes a short time and it is colored; but you can turn your head and look away from it while the horse cannot, as he is tied up with a white sheet all around him. Never whitewash a stall, but always use blue, as it will never hurt the eyes.

**ARE MOLES PESTS.**—There is a great difference of opinion as to this question. Our own is that the mole is a pest, as he is a rule—sometimes it damages lawns and gardens in pursuit of its food, which usually is the earth worm. If it should go through a hill of corn and injure it by loosening the roots, it is still in the pursuit of the earthworm, which is its food. The mole is a pest, as he is a rule—sometimes it damages lawns and gardens in pursuit of its food, which usually is the earth worm. If it should go through a hill of corn and injure it by loosening the roots, it is still in the pursuit of the earthworm, which is its food. The mole is a pest, as he is a rule—sometimes it damages lawns and gardens in pursuit of its food, which usually is the earth worm. If it should go through a hill of corn and injure it by loosening the roots, it is still in the pursuit of the earthworm, which is its food.

**How Russian Farmers Live.**—The Russians have one custom which is common in the farming districts of Europe generally. Instead of having each house near the center of the farm and the houses a long distance apart, as with us, the farmer does not generally live upon his farm. The houses are built in a village, with may be the barns and granaries near the house, or on the homestead, but the land that is cultivated may be two or three miles away. The people have to travel far and spend much time in going to and coming from work, but it makes farm life more sociable, as the people can see one another and enjoy many things that are not possible where all are scattered far and wide. It might be well if we adopted something of this plan in this country; both methods have their advantages, and people are slow to give up their old ways. One writer says, that traveled in Russia for miles and miles, and saw nothing but wheat fields after wheat fields, varied with wide tracts where horses and cattle pastured, but no fences anywhere. At last he saw some curious green objects in the distance shaped like enormous pears; at length he made out that these were cupolas of the church, and before he was aware of it, he was upon the village, with no other warning than the barking of dogs. Russian farmers, like poor people everywhere, keep an abundance of worthless cows. The small log houses are all alike, and arranged in several rows, with wide streets between them half a mile or more long. At one end of the village is the church, with its odd cupolas, at the other the larger house of the land owner who rents the farms to the tenants. Small granaries—square huts without windows—stand in the middle of the street, long rows of tall poles, show the water he raised here and there, the old-fashioned well sweep. In some places, where logs can only be laid by hauling for great distances, the villages are of mud houses, built of bricks merely dried in the sun. The best of these houses are not as good as American cow stables. Pigs, poultry and furs, run at large in the streets, and when a stranger enters these make a great fuss. Not a very attractive picture of farm-life you will think, yet many thousands of people live in just this way, and it is well to know it.

**YOUNG FRUIT TREES.**—Comparatively few farmers pay attention to their young trees that is necessary to secure the best results. One of the worst and most common errors is to seed the young orchard to grass. With such treatment nineteen-twentieths of the trees will be before they reach a bearing size, and the remainder will be sickly and unprofitable dwarfs. Clean cultivation for five to eight years will be amply rewarded by the more vigorous growth of the trees, and the superior quality of the fruit. Some useful crop should be grown, which will perhaps repay the labor bestowed upon the trees. Indian corn, although not as good as potatoes, will be good to secure the requisite culture, and it may be alternated with wheat, rye or oats. It will then be necessary to mulch the tree. Any coarse material may be used for this purpose—forest leaves, felled straw, &c., and should be applied to the trees as far around as the roots extend, and six or eight inches deep; this will keep down weeds, prevent the ground from becoming dry around the roots, and when decomposed will enrich the soil. Peach trees should be examined every spring in order to destroy the peach worm, which may be found by the gum which exudes from his abode near the root of the tree. String ashes or lime will destroy them, and is at the same time the best fertilizer that can be applied.

**Get the best and never keep a poor cow the second year.** No man can afford to keep a cow that will not make from 200 to 220 pounds of butter, or its equivalent in cheese, every year. Last year, the very best article and get the top of the market. This is a money economy, according to my experience.

**These Useful Conduits.**—The kidneys and bladder, sometimes become torpid and weak from unaccustomed causes. When this occurs, their discharging function is of necessity very imperfectly performed, and certain debris which is the result of natural bodily waste and decay, does not escape as usual, but remains to corrupt the blood and generate poisonous humors and dangerous as well as painful diseases. It is one of the beneficent effects of Fowler's Kidney and Bladder Pills, to regulate and arouse the system, and prevent them from passing into a state of inactivity, always provocative of their inflammatory degeneration and decay. How much better then, is it to adopt this mild diuretic as a means of inciting them to action, than to incur the danger of this drastic, to expel from the system waste matter through the bowels and kidneys, to regulate and arouse the system, and prevent them from passing into a state of inactivity, always provocative of their inflammatory degeneration and decay.

**Give Prompt Attention and treatment to all affections of the bowels and kidneys.** Cholerics, Malaria, Dysentery, &c., at this season of the year, using Dr. J. C. Ayer's Cathartic Pills, will obtain immediate relief, and among the chief uses of this valuable remedy.

## DOMESTIC.

**DISEASE IN SEWERS.**—In every house there is of refuse material a large amount. On washing-day many gallons, often barrels, of water in which clothes have been washed, and containing the filth that the skin has thrown off during the week, must be disposed of. All through the week from various water accumulates. As a rule it is thrown into a drain which, in the course of a short time, it soaks into the soil or spreads out on the ground and evaporates into the air. If the soil is pervious it may leak into it and eventually find its way into the well. In the course of a short time these slops fill the soil full, and as the fermentation takes place, and the air is more or less excluded, most poisonous gases are generated. It is now positively known that many diseases have their origin in the house. The sewer, covered only with a board, and carried only a few feet away, when it soaks into the soil or spreads out on the ground and evaporates into the air. If the soil is pervious it may leak into it and eventually find its way into the well. In the course of a short time these slops fill the soil full, and as the fermentation takes place, and the air is more or less excluded, most poisonous gases are generated. It is now positively known that many diseases have their origin in the house. The sewer, covered only with a board, and carried only a few feet away, when it soaks into the soil or spreads out on the ground and evaporates into the air. If the soil is pervious it may leak into it and eventually find its way into the well. In the course of a short time these slops fill the soil full, and as the fermentation takes place, and the air is more or less excluded, most poisonous gases are generated. It is now positively known that many diseases have their origin in the house. The sewer, covered only with a board, and carried only a few feet away, when it soaks into the soil or spreads out on the ground and evaporates into the air. If the soil is pervious it may leak into it and eventually find its way into the well. In the course of a short time these slops fill the soil full, and as the fermentation takes place, and the air is more or less excluded, most poisonous gases are generated. It is now positively known that many diseases have their origin in the house. The sewer, covered only with a board, and carried only a few feet away, when it soaks into the soil or spreads out on the ground and evaporates into the air. If the soil is pervious it may leak into it and eventually find its way into the well. In the course of a short time these slops fill the soil full, and as the fermentation takes place, and the air is more or less excluded, most poisonous gases are generated. It is now positively known that many diseases have their origin in the house. The sewer, covered only with a board, and carried only a few feet away, when it soaks into the soil or spreads out on the ground and evaporates into the air. If the soil is pervious it may leak into it and eventually find its way into the well. In the course of a short time these slops fill the soil full, and as the fermentation takes place, and the air is more or less excluded, most poisonous gases are generated. It is now positively known that many diseases have their origin in the house. The sewer, covered only with a board, and carried only a few feet away, when it soaks into the soil or spreads out on the ground and evaporates into the air. If the soil is pervious it may leak into it and eventually find its way into the well. In the course of a short time these slops fill the soil full, and as the fermentation takes place, and the air is more or less excluded, most poisonous gases are generated. It is now positively known that many diseases have their origin in the house. The sewer, covered only with a board, and carried only a few feet away, when it soaks into the soil or spreads out on the ground and evaporates into the air. If the soil is pervious it may leak into it and eventually find its way into the well. In the course of a short time these slops fill the soil full, and as the fermentation takes place, and the air is more or less excluded, most poisonous gases are generated. It is now positively known that many diseases have their origin in the house. The sewer, covered only with a board, and carried only a few feet away, when it soaks into the soil or spreads out on the ground and evaporates into the air. If the soil is pervious it may leak into it and eventually find its way into the well. In the course of a short time these slops fill the soil full, and as the fermentation takes place, and the air is more or less excluded, most poisonous gases are generated. It is now positively known that many diseases have their origin in the house. The sewer, covered only with a board, and carried only a few feet away, when it soaks into the soil or spreads out on the ground and evaporates into the air. If the soil is pervious it may leak into it and eventually find its way into the well. In the course of a short time these slops fill the soil full, and as the fermentation takes place, and the air is more or less excluded, most poisonous gases are generated. It is now positively known that many diseases have their origin in the house. The sewer, covered only with a board, and carried only a few feet away, when it soaks into the soil or spreads out on the ground and evaporates into the air. If the soil is pervious it may leak into it and eventually find its way into the well. In the course of a short time these slops fill the soil full, and as the fermentation takes place, and the air is more or less excluded, most poisonous gases are generated. It is now positively known that many diseases have their origin in the house. The sewer, covered only with a board, and carried only a few feet away, when it soaks into the soil or spreads out on the ground and evaporates into the air. If the soil is pervious it may leak into it and eventually find its way into the well. In the course of a short time these slops fill the soil full, and as the fermentation takes place, and the air is more or less excluded, most poisonous gases are generated. It is now positively known that many diseases have their origin in the house. The sewer, covered only with a board, and carried only a few feet away, when it soaks into the soil or spreads out on the ground and evaporates into the air. If the soil is pervious it may leak into it and eventually find its way into the well. In the course of a short time these slops fill the soil full, and as the fermentation takes place, and the air is more or less excluded, most poisonous gases are generated. It is now positively known that many diseases have their origin in the house. The sewer, covered only with a board, and carried only a few feet away, when it soaks into the soil or spreads out on the ground and evaporates into the air. If the soil is pervious it may leak into it and eventually find its way into the well. In the course of a short time these slops fill the soil full, and as the fermentation takes place, and the air is more or less excluded, most poisonous gases are generated. It is now positively known that many diseases have their origin in the house. The sewer, covered only with a board, and carried only a few feet away, when it soaks into the soil or spreads out on the ground and evaporates into the air. If the soil is pervious it may leak into it and eventually find its way into the well. In the course of a short time these slops fill the soil full, and as the fermentation takes place, and the air is more or less excluded, most poisonous gases are generated. It is now positively known that many diseases have their origin in the house. The sewer, covered only with a board, and carried only a few feet away, when it soaks into the soil or spreads out on the ground and evaporates into the air. If the soil is pervious it may leak into it and eventually find its way into the well. In the course of a short time these slops fill the soil full, and as the fermentation takes place, and the air is more or less excluded, most poisonous gases are generated. It is now positively known that many diseases have their origin in the house. The sewer, covered only with a board, and carried only a few feet away, when it soaks into the soil or spreads out on the ground and evaporates into the air. If the soil is pervious it may leak into it and eventually find its way into the well. In the course of a short time these slops fill the soil full, and as the fermentation takes place, and the air is more or less excluded, most poisonous gases are generated. It is now positively known that many diseases have their origin in the house. The sewer, covered only with a board, and carried only a few feet away, when it soaks into the soil or spreads out on the ground and evaporates into the air. If the soil is pervious it may leak into it and eventually find its way into the well. In the course of a short time these slops fill the soil full, and as the fermentation takes place, and the air is more or less excluded, most poisonous gases are generated. It is now positively known that many diseases have their origin in the house. The sewer, covered only with a board, and carried only a few feet away, when it soaks into the soil or spreads out on the ground and evaporates into the air. If the soil is pervious it may leak into it and eventually find its way into the well. In the course of a short time these slops fill the soil full, and as the fermentation takes place, and the air is more or less excluded, most poisonous gases are generated. It is now positively known that many diseases have their origin in the house. The sewer, covered only with a board, and carried only a few feet away, when it soaks into the soil or spreads out on the ground and evaporates into the air. If the soil is pervious it may leak into it and eventually find its way into the well. In the course of a short time these slops fill the soil full, and as the fermentation takes place, and the air is more or less excluded, most poisonous gases are generated. It is now positively known that many diseases have their origin in the house. The sewer, covered only with a board, and carried only a few feet away, when it soaks into the soil or spreads out on the ground and evaporates into the air. If the soil is pervious it may leak into it and eventually find its way into the well. In the course of a short time these slops fill the soil full, and as the fermentation takes place, and the air is more or less excluded, most poisonous gases are generated. It is now positively known that many diseases have their origin in the house. The sewer, covered only with a board, and carried only a few feet away, when it soaks into the soil or spreads out on the ground and evaporates into the air. If the soil is pervious it may leak into it and eventually find its way into the well. In the course of a short time these slops fill the soil full, and as the fermentation takes place, and the air is more or less excluded, most poisonous gases are generated. It is now positively known that many diseases have their origin in the house. The sewer, covered only with a board, and carried only a few feet away, when it soaks into the soil or spreads out on the ground and evaporates into the air. If the soil is pervious it may leak into it and eventually find its way into the well. In the course of a short time these slops fill the soil full, and as the fermentation takes place, and the air is more or less excluded, most poisonous gases are generated. It is now positively known that many diseases have their origin in the house. The sewer, covered only with a board, and carried only a few feet away, when it soaks into the soil or spreads out on the ground and evaporates into the air. If the soil is pervious it may leak into it and eventually find its way into the well. In the course of a short time these slops fill the soil full, and as the fermentation takes place, and the air is more or less excluded, most poisonous gases are generated. It is now positively known that many diseases have their origin in the house. The sewer, covered only with a board, and carried only a few feet away, when it soaks into the soil or spreads out on the ground and evaporates into the air. If the soil is pervious it may leak into it and eventually find its way into the well. In the course of a short time these slops fill the soil full, and as the fermentation takes place, and the air is more or less excluded, most poisonous gases are generated. It is now positively known that many diseases have their origin in the house. The sewer, covered only with a board, and carried only a few feet away, when it soaks into the soil or spreads out on the ground and evaporates into the air. If the soil is pervious it may leak into it and eventually find its way into the well. In the course of a short time these slops fill the soil full, and as the fermentation takes place, and the air is more or less excluded, most poisonous gases are generated. It is now positively known that many diseases have their origin in the house. The sewer, covered only with a board, and carried only a few feet away, when it soaks into the soil or spreads out on the ground and evaporates into the air. If the soil is pervious it may leak into it and eventually find its way into the well. In the course of a short time these slops fill the soil full, and as the fermentation takes place, and the air is more or less excluded, most poisonous gases are generated. It is now positively known that many diseases have their origin in the house. The sewer, covered only with a board, and carried only a few feet away, when it soaks into the soil or spreads out on the ground and evaporates into the air. If the soil is pervious it may leak into it and eventually find its way into the well. In the course of a short time these slops fill the soil full, and as the fermentation takes place, and the air is more or less excluded, most poisonous gases are generated. It is now positively known that many diseases have their origin in the house. The sewer, covered only with a board, and carried only a few feet away, when it soaks into the soil or spreads out on the ground and evaporates into the air. If the soil is pervious it may leak into it and eventually find its way into the well. In the course of a short time these slops fill the soil full, and as the fermentation takes place, and the air is more or less excluded, most poisonous gases are generated. It is now positively known that many diseases have their origin in the house. The sewer, covered only with a board, and carried only a few feet away, when it soaks into the soil or spreads out on the ground and evaporates into the air. If the soil is pervious it may leak into it and eventually find its way into the well. In the course of a short time these slops fill the soil full, and as the fermentation takes place, and the air is more or less excluded, most poisonous gases are generated. It is now positively known that many diseases have their origin in the house. The sewer, covered only with a board, and carried only a few feet away, when it soaks into the soil or spreads out on the ground and evaporates into the air. If the soil is pervious it may leak into it and eventually find its way into the well. In the course of a short time these slops fill the soil full, and as the fermentation takes place, and the air is more or less excluded, most poisonous gases are generated. It is now positively known that many diseases have their origin in the house. The sewer, covered only with a board, and carried only a few feet away, when it soaks into the soil or spreads out on the ground and evaporates into the air. If the soil is pervious it may leak into it and eventually find its way into the well. In the course of a short time these slops fill the soil full, and as the fermentation takes place, and the air is more or less excluded, most poisonous gases are generated. It is now positively known that many diseases have their origin in the house. The sewer, covered only with a board, and carried only a few feet away, when it soaks into the soil or spreads out on the ground and evaporates into the air. If the soil is pervious it may leak into it and eventually find its way into the well. In the course of a short time these slops fill the soil full, and as the fermentation takes place, and the air is more or less excluded, most poisonous gases are generated. It is now positively known that many diseases have their origin in the house. The sewer, covered only with a board, and carried only a few feet away, when it soaks into the soil or spreads out on the ground and evaporates into the air. If the soil is pervious it may leak into it and eventually find its way into the well. In the course of a short time these slops fill the soil full, and as the fermentation takes place, and the air is more or less excluded, most poisonous gases are generated. It is now positively known that many diseases have their origin in the house. The sewer, covered only with a board, and carried only a few feet away, when it soaks into the soil or spreads out on the ground and evaporates into the air. If the soil is pervious it may leak into it and eventually find its way into the well. In the course of a short time these slops fill the soil full, and as the fermentation takes place, and the air is more or less excluded, most poisonous gases are generated. It is now positively known that many diseases have their origin in the house. The sewer, covered only with a board, and carried only a few feet away, when it soaks into the soil or spreads out on the ground and evaporates into the air. If the soil is pervious it may leak into it and eventually find its way into the well. In the course of a short time these slops fill the soil full, and as the fermentation takes place, and the air is more or less excluded, most poisonous gases are generated. It is now positively known that many diseases have their origin in the house. The sewer, covered only with a board, and carried only a few feet away, when it soaks into the soil or spreads out on the ground and evaporates into the air. If the soil is pervious it may leak into it and eventually find its way into the well. In the course of a short time these slops fill the soil full, and as the fermentation takes place, and the air is more or less excluded, most poisonous gases are generated. It is now positively known that many diseases have their origin in the house. The sewer, covered only with a board, and carried only a few feet away, when it soaks into the soil or spreads out on the ground and evaporates into the air. If the soil is pervious it may leak into it and eventually find its way into the well. In the course of a short time these slops fill the soil full, and as the fermentation takes place, and the air is more or less excluded, most poisonous gases are generated. It is now positively known that many diseases have their origin in the house. The sewer, covered only with a board, and carried only a few feet away, when it soaks into the soil or spreads out on the ground and evaporates into the air. If the soil is pervious it may leak into it and eventually find its way into the well. In the course of a short time these slops fill the soil full, and as the fermentation takes place, and the air is more or less excluded, most poisonous gases are generated. It is now positively known that many diseases have their origin in the house. The sewer, covered only with a board, and carried only a few feet away, when it soaks into the soil or spreads out on the ground and evaporates into the air. If the soil is pervious it may leak into it and eventually find its way into the well. In the course of a short time these slops fill the soil full, and as the fermentation takes place, and the air is more or less excluded, most poisonous gases are generated. It is now positively known that many diseases have their origin in the house. The sewer, covered only with a board, and carried only a few feet away, when it soaks into the soil or spreads out on the ground and evaporates into the air. If the soil is pervious it may leak into it and eventually find its way into the well. In the course of a short time these slops fill the soil full, and as the fermentation takes place, and the air is more or less excluded, most poisonous gases are generated. It is now positively known that many diseases have their origin in the house. The sewer, covered only with a board, and carried only a few feet away, when it soaks into the soil or spreads out on the ground and evaporates into the air. If the soil is pervious it may leak into it and eventually find its way into the well. In the course of a short time these slops fill the soil full, and as the fermentation takes place, and the air is more or less excluded, most poisonous gases are generated. It is now positively known that many diseases have their origin in the house. The sewer, covered only with a board, and carried only a few feet away, when it soaks into the soil or spreads out on the ground and evaporates into the air. If the soil is pervious it may leak into it and eventually find its way into the well. In the course of a short time these slops fill the soil full, and as the fermentation takes place, and the air is more or less excluded, most poisonous gases are generated. It is now positively known that many diseases have their origin in the house. The sewer, covered only with a board, and carried only a few feet away, when it soaks into the soil or spreads out on the ground and evaporates into the air. If the soil is pervious it may leak into it and eventually find its way into the well. In the course of a short time these slops fill the soil full, and as the fermentation takes place, and the air is more or less excluded, most poisonous gases are generated. It is now positively known that many diseases have their origin in the house. The sewer, covered only with a board, and carried only a few feet away, when it soaks into the soil or spreads out on the ground and evaporates into the air. If the soil is pervious it may leak into it and eventually find its way into the well. In the course of a short time these slops fill the soil full, and as the fermentation takes place, and the air is more or less excluded, most poisonous gases are generated. It is now positively known that many diseases have their origin in the house. The sewer, covered only with a board, and carried only a few feet away, when it soaks into the soil or spreads out on the ground and evaporates into the air. If the soil is pervious it may leak into it and eventually find its way into the well. In the course of a short time these slops fill the soil full, and as the fermentation takes place, and the air is more or less excluded, most poisonous gases are generated. It is now positively known that many diseases have their origin in the house. The sewer, covered only with a board, and carried only a few feet away, when it soaks into the soil or spreads out on the ground and evaporates into the air. If the soil is pervious it may leak into it and eventually find its way into the well. In the course of a short time these slops fill the soil full, and as the fermentation takes place, and the air is more or less excluded, most poisonous gases are generated. It is now positively known that many diseases have their origin in the house. The sewer, covered only with a board, and carried only a few feet away, when it soaks into the soil or spreads out on the ground and evaporates into the air. If the soil is pervious it may leak into it and eventually find its way into the well. In the course of a short time these slops fill the soil full, and as the fermentation takes place, and the air is more or less excluded, most poisonous gases are generated. It is now positively known that many diseases have their origin in the house. The sewer, covered only with a board, and carried only a few feet away, when it soaks into the soil or spreads out on the ground and evaporates into the air. If the soil is pervious it may leak into it and eventually find its way into the well. In the course of a short time these slops fill the soil full, and as the fermentation takes place, and the air is more or less excluded, most poisonous gases are generated. It is now positively known that many diseases have their origin in the house. The sewer, covered only with a board, and carried only a few feet away, when it soaks into the soil or spreads out on the ground and evaporates into the air. If the soil is pervious it may leak into it and eventually find its way into the well. In the course of a short time these slops fill the soil full, and as the fermentation takes place, and the air is more or less excluded, most poisonous gases are generated. It is now positively known that many diseases have their origin in the house. The sewer, covered only with a board, and carried only a few feet away, when it soaks into the soil or spreads out on the ground and evaporates into the air. If the soil is pervious it may leak into it and eventually find its way into the well. In the course of a short time these slops fill the soil full, and as the fermentation takes place, and the air is more or less excluded, most poisonous gases are generated. It is now positively known that many diseases have their origin in the house. The sewer, covered only with a board, and carried only a few feet away, when it soaks into the soil or spreads out on the ground and evaporates into the air. If the soil is pervious it may leak into it and eventually find its way into the well. In the course of a short time these slops fill the soil full, and as the fermentation takes place, and the air is more or less excluded, most poisonous gases are generated. It is now positively known that many diseases have their origin in the house. The sewer, covered only with a board, and carried only a few feet away, when it soaks into the soil or spreads out on the ground and evaporates into the air. If the soil is pervious it may leak into it and eventually find its way into the well. In the course of a short time these slops fill the soil full, and as the fermentation takes place, and the air is more or less excluded, most poisonous gases are generated. It is now positively known that many diseases have their origin in the house. The sewer, covered only with a board, and carried only a few feet away, when it soaks into the soil or spreads out on the ground and evaporates into the air. If the soil is pervious it may leak into it and eventually find its way into the well. In the course of a short time these slops fill the soil full, and as the fermentation takes place, and the air is more or less excluded, most poisonous gases are generated. It is now positively known that many diseases have their origin in the house. The sewer, covered only with a board, and carried only a few feet away, when it soaks into the soil or spreads out on the ground and evaporates into the air. If the soil is pervious it may leak into it and eventually find its way into the well. In the course of a short time these slops fill the soil full, and as the fermentation takes place, and the air is more or less excluded, most poisonous gases are generated. It is now positively known that many diseases have their origin in the house. The sewer, covered only with a board, and carried only a few feet away, when it soaks into the soil or spreads out on the ground and evaporates into the air. If the soil is pervious it may leak into it and eventually find its way into the well. In the course of a short time these slops fill the soil full, and as the fermentation takes place, and the air is more or less excluded, most poisonous gases are generated. It is now positively known that many diseases have their origin in the house. The sewer, covered only with a board, and carried only a few feet away, when it soaks into the soil or spreads out on the ground and evaporates into the air. If the soil is pervious it may leak into it and eventually find its way into the well. In the course of a short time these slops fill the soil full, and as the fermentation takes place, and the air is more or less excluded, most poisonous gases are generated. It is now positively known that many diseases have their origin in the house. The sewer, covered only with a board, and carried only a few feet away, when it soaks into the soil or spreads out on the ground and evaporates into the air. If the soil is pervious it may leak into it and eventually find its way into the well. In the course of a short time these slops fill the soil full, and as the fermentation takes place, and the air is more or less excluded, most poisonous gases are generated. It is now positively known that many diseases have their origin in the house. The sewer, covered only with a board, and carried only a few feet away, when it soaks into the soil or spreads out on the ground and evaporates into the air. If the soil is pervious it may leak into it and eventually find its way into the well. In the course of a short time these slops fill the soil full, and as the fermentation takes place, and the air is more or less excluded, most poisonous gases are generated. It is now positively known that many diseases have their origin in the house. The sewer, covered only with a board, and carried only a few feet away, when it soaks into the soil or spreads out on the ground and evaporates into the air. If the soil is pervious it may leak into it and eventually find its way into the well. In the course of a short time these slops fill the soil full, and as the fermentation takes place, and the air is more or less excluded, most poisonous gases are generated. It is now positively known that many diseases have their origin in the house. The sewer, covered only with a board, and carried only a few feet away, when it soaks into the soil or spreads out on the ground and evaporates into the air. If the soil is pervious it may leak into it and eventually find its way into the well. In the course of a short time these slops fill the soil full, and as the fermentation takes place, and the air is more or less excluded, most poisonous gases are generated. It is now positively known that many diseases have their origin in the house. The sewer, covered only with a board, and carried only a few feet away, when it soaks into the soil or spreads out on the ground and evaporates into the air. If the soil is pervious it may leak into it and eventually find its way into the well. In the course of a short time these slops fill the soil full, and as the fermentation takes place, and the air is more or less excluded, most poisonous gases are generated. It is now positively known that many diseases have their origin in the house. The sewer, covered only with a board, and carried only a few feet away, when it soaks into the soil or spreads out on the ground and evaporates into the air. If the soil is pervious it may leak into it and eventually find its way into the well. In the course of a short time these slops fill the soil full, and as the fermentation takes place, and the air is more or less excluded, most poisonous gases are generated. It is now positively known that many diseases have their origin in the house. The sewer, covered only with a board, and carried only a few feet away, when it soaks into the soil or spreads out on the ground and evaporates into the air. If the soil is pervious it may leak into it and eventually find its way into the well. In the course of a short time these slops fill the soil full, and as the fermentation takes place, and the air is more or less excluded, most poisonous gases are generated. It is now positively known that many diseases have their origin in the house. The sewer, covered only with a board, and carried only a few feet away, when it soaks into the soil or spreads out on the ground and evaporates into the air. If the soil is pervious it may leak into it and eventually find its way into the well. In the course of a short time these slops fill the soil full, and as the fermentation takes place, and the air is more or less excluded, most poisonous gases are generated. It is now positively known that many diseases have their origin in the house. The sewer, covered only with a board, and carried only a few feet away, when it soaks into the soil or spreads out on the ground and evaporates into the air. If the soil is pervious it may leak into it and eventually find its way into the well. In the course of a short time these slops fill the soil full, and as the fermentation takes place, and the air is more or less excluded, most poisonous gases are generated. It is now positively known that many diseases have their origin in the house. The sewer, covered only with a board, and carried only a few feet away, when it soaks into the soil or spreads out on the ground and evaporates into the air. If the soil is pervious it may leak into it and eventually find its way into the well. In the course of a short time these slops fill the soil full, and as the fermentation takes place, and the air is more or less excluded, most poisonous gases are generated. It is now positively known that many diseases have their origin in the house. The sewer, covered only with a board, and carried only a few feet away, when it soaks into the soil or spreads out on the ground and evaporates into the air. If the soil is pervious it may leak into it and eventually find its way into the well. In the course of a short time these slops fill the soil full, and as the fermentation takes place, and the air is more or less excluded, most poisonous gases are generated. It is now positively known that many diseases have their origin in the house. The sewer, covered only with a board, and carried only a few feet away, when it soaks into the soil or spreads out on the ground and evaporates into the air. If the soil is pervious it may leak into it and eventually find its way into the well. In the course of a short time these slops fill the soil full, and as the fermentation takes place, and the air is more or less excluded, most poisonous gases are generated. It is now positively known that many diseases have their origin in the house. The sewer, covered only with a board, and carried only a few feet away, when it soaks into the soil or spreads out on the ground and evaporates into the air. If the soil is pervious it may leak into it and eventually find its way into the well. In the course of a short time these slops fill the soil full, and as the fermentation takes place, and the air is more or less excluded, most poisonous gases are generated. It is now positively known that many diseases have their origin in the house. The sewer, covered only with a board, and carried only a few feet away, when it soaks into the soil or spreads out on the ground and evaporates into the air. If the soil is pervious it may leak into it and eventually find its way into the well. In the course of a short time these slops fill the soil full, and as the fermentation takes place, and the air is more or less excluded, most poisonous gases are generated. It is now positively known that many diseases have their origin in the house. The sewer, covered only with a board, and carried only a few feet away, when it soaks into the soil or spreads out on the ground and evaporates into the air. If the soil is pervious it may leak into it and eventually find its way into the well. In the course of a short time these slops fill the soil full, and as the fermentation takes place, and the air is more or less excluded, most poisonous gases are generated. It is now positively known that many diseases have their origin in the house. The sewer, covered only with a board, and carried only a few feet away, when it soaks into the soil or spreads out on the ground and evaporates into the air. If the soil is pervious it may leak into it and eventually find its way into the well. In the course of a short time these slops fill the soil full, and as the fermentation takes place, and the air is more or less excluded, most poisonous gases are generated. It is now positively known that many diseases have their origin in the house. The sewer, covered only with a board, and carried only a few feet away, when it soaks into the soil or spreads out on the ground and evaporates into the air. If the soil is pervious it may leak into it and eventually find its way into the well. In the course of a short time these slops fill the soil full, and as the fermentation takes place, and the air is more or less excluded, most poisonous gases are generated. It is now positively known that many diseases have their origin in the house. The sewer, covered only with a board, and carried only a few feet away, when it soaks into the soil or spreads out on the ground and evaporates into the air. If the soil is pervious it may leak into it and eventually find its way into the well. In the course of a short time these slops fill the soil full, and as the fermentation takes place, and the air is more or less excluded, most poisonous gases are generated. It is now positively known that many diseases have their origin in the house. The sewer, covered only with a board, and carried only a few feet away, when it soaks into the soil or spreads out on the ground and evaporates into the air. If the soil is pervious it may leak into it and eventually find its way into the well. In the course of a short time these slops fill the soil full, and as the fermentation takes place, and the air is more or less excluded, most poisonous gases are generated. It is now positively known that many diseases have their origin in the house. The sewer, covered only with a board, and carried only a few feet away, when it soaks into the soil or spreads out on the ground and evaporates into the air. If the soil is pervious it may leak into it and eventually find its way into the well. In the course of a short time these slops fill the soil full, and as the fermentation takes place, and the air is more or less excluded, most poisonous gases are generated. It is now positively known that many diseases have their origin in the house. The sewer, covered only with a board, and carried only a few feet away, when it soaks into the soil or spreads out on the ground and evaporates into the air. If the soil is pervious it may leak into it and eventually find its way into the



## THE REPUBLICAN.

EDITED, PRINTED AND PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY MORNING BY

J. F. & L. W. GRANT.

### Terms of Subscription:

For one year in advance.....\$2 00  
If not paid in advance.....\$3 00

### Terms of Advertising:

One square of 10 lines or less, first insertion.....\$1 00  
Each subsequent insertion.....50  
Over one square counted as two, etc.  
Quotations charged at advertising rates.  
Sundays included.....50

### ANNUNCIATION OF CANDIDATES.

For County Offices.....\$5 00  
For State Offices.....10 00

Communications affecting the claims of candidates charged at advertising rates.

### Rates of Advertising:

One square of 10 lines, three months.....\$2 00  
One square six months.....3 00  
One square nine months.....4 00  
One square one year.....5 00  
One-half column three months.....10 00  
One-half column six months.....15 00  
One-half column nine months.....20 00  
One-half column one year.....25 00  
One-third column three months.....15 00  
One-third column six months.....20 00  
One-third column nine months.....25 00  
One-third column one year.....30 00  
One-fourth column three months.....10 00  
One-fourth column six months.....15 00  
One-fourth column nine months.....20 00  
One-fourth column one year.....25 00

## A. WOODS,

ATTORNEY AT LAW.

JACKSONVILLE, ALA.

Special attention given to the collection of debts, the getting up of pension and land warrant claims, the making out of homestead entries of lands, and the execution of old forfeited homestead entries of lands. Office in the southwest corner of the court-house, opposite the Circuit Clerk's office.

220 N. CALDWELL. W. M. BARNES.

Caldwell, Barnes & Caldwell,

ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW

AND

SOLICITORS IN CHANCERY,

JACKSONVILLE, ALA.

Will practice in all the courts of the 12th judicial district and the supreme and federal courts of the State.

W. W. WOODWARD,

Attorney-at-Law

AND

Solicitor in Chancery,

Office formerly occupied by Dan W. H. Forney, JACKSONVILLE, ALABAMA.

220 N. CALDWELL. H. L. STEVENSON.

BRADFORD & STEVENSON,

Attorney-at-Law.

AND

Solicitors in Chancery.

JACKSONVILLE, ALABAMA.

M. J. TURNLEY,

ATTORNEY-AT-LAW.

AND

SOLICITOR IN CHANCERY.

GADSDEN, ALA.

A. C. ELLIS. JOHN T. MARTIN.

ELLIS & MARTIN,

ATTORNEYS AT LAW,

No. 7 Office Row, Jacksonville, Alabama.

Have associated in the practice of their profession, and will attend to all business connected with them in the counties of the 12th judicial circuit, and adjoining counties in the supreme court of the State.

B. L. STEVENSON,

ATTORNEY AT LAW

JACKSONVILLE, ALA.

J. D. ARNOLD,

SURGEON DENTIST

JACKSONVILLE, ALA.

All work executed in the most durable and scientific manner. Charges very moderate. 147-148-75-1

JOB

PRINTING

FROM

SMALL CARDS

TO

MAMMOTH POSTERS

EXECUTED

Neatly,

Cheap,

AND

Promptly,

AT THE

REPUBLICAN OFFICE

### THE PRINCE IMPERIAL.

On Longwood's shore the exile stands,  
Deeper upon his haughty face;  
Behind him clasped his useless hands  
That faint would rule the human race,  
Victor of many hostile lands,  
He falls in peace to his disgrace.

The iron gridle round Sedan  
Grows narrower yet; no man can fly;  
He fights for death, that broken man,  
Capitalist, and does not die.  
Not then—while yet the eagle floats—  
Above a cause worth fighting for—  
But cast out by his people's votes,  
He fades, like his great ancestor.  
At Chiselhurst an Empress weeps;  
Half-naked the flags of England wave;  
While far away our solders sleep  
Securely in a soldier's grave.  
What'er the name he might have won,  
No grander this in victory's breath—  
"He of his race achieved alone  
The glorious end—a hero's death."

### Last of the Caribs.

You have often told me that you know the island of Martinique. Then you have heard them speak of the Caravelle. It is a wild isthmus, so called by the sailors from a Spanish wreck. The sea is always raging wild enough there. Ah, you should see the waves as they leap madly on the rocks. Then they break into drizzling white foam—sheets a furlong broad—and then fall back in vain. And it is always going on; it never ceases. There my father's house was situated.

But farther down, the country changes entirely; it becomes perfectly fascinating. The two sides of the isthmus resemble two fairy lakes. It was for this reason that its proprietor, the Count de Saint Croix, called it Beau Séjour—the beautiful home.

The Saint Croix family and ours formed, so to speak, only one, we were so intimate. Francis, the Count's only son, was like a brother with my sister and me.

Any who had seen us, three-in-hand, running, like deer, over the sand, our hair lifted by the breeze, mingling our merry laughter with the murmur of the waves, would have believed that there are some happy beings here on earth.

Our greatest pleasure was to run out on the caves, or sand-burs, and a hunt of shells. We left at sunrise, a little basket on our arms. The songs of the negroes fishing in their log canoes, came to us over the water.

One winter day we returned from running on the sands. It was an evening foreboding storm. Distant lightnings darted across the sky. Julia was delayed by endeavoring to tear up a seafan from a shell. The tide rose until the sand-bank on which she stood became an island. The poor girl became alarmed, and lifting her arms, cried aloud for assistance. Her long black braids flapped in the storm-wind, and coiled, like serpents, around her neck.

The negroes, hearing the cries, came in their canoes. Before they arrived, Francis had swam across, and stood by his sister, supporting her.

"They carried her beneath the palm trees which bordered the shore. With her arms entwined around her brother, she cast on him glances of love; but from time to time looked regretfully toward the island.

"Who will bring me my shells?" she cried, at last.

And, as if she had power to command the elementary spirits, there suddenly arose a deep, strange voice, which exclaimed: "I."

A man of copper hue, grey eyes, lustrous brow, long hair, dripping with salt water, came forth from the waves, bearing the wished-for shells.

"Father Sassa!" cried all the negroes. Father Sassa was neither white, mulatto, nor black. He was of the indigenous Carib race. His family, a last remnant of the original tribes found by the Spaniards, had escaped the massacre of civilization and reduced under the English rule of the island, and Sassa survived. He bore the title of cacique, though without subject to him. His name was Sassa-gari, but the blacks, following their custom of giving diminutives, always called him Father Sassa.

He had brought the long-fered shells to Julia. When he first heard her cry, he had plunged into the waves.

"Ah! what a horrible shell!" I cried, perceiving a dark mass in the hand of the Carib. "Why, 'tisn't worth the pain it has cost. Throw it back into the sea, Father Sassa."

"To the sea! to the sea!" cried all the negroes. But the Carib, deaf to these murmurs, advanced with us under the shade of the coco-palms.

"Little whites," said he, "you love what shines and for that reason do not throw away this shell. It is colorless on the surface, but it gleams within. The stars of night have marked its heart."

"What, Father Sassa," we cried, "do you mean to say that you can see through this shell?"

The cacique stretched out a hand toward the last rock of the Caravelle, where his little hut gleamed out and vanished every moment in the frequent lightning.

"Come there," said he, "and you will learn more.

And entering his canoe he disappeared. The lightning grew more brilliant; large drops quickly falling announced a coming tropical hurricane. We hastened homeward, bearing the shell.

The next morning the banana trees beaten down in the fields, the uprooted trees borne afar by torrents, were the only indications of the storm of the previous night. The heaven and the sea rested, calm and beautiful, after their wild passions had been gratified.

We started for the cabin of Father Sassa. We found the Carib seated on a large stone before his dwelling, preparing nets for fishing. Seeing us he raised his heavy eyebrows; his strange eyes gleamed, as with a gratified feeling that we had remembered him and what he had told us the evening before.

"Who gave me this twine to mend my nets with?" said he.

"I, Father Sassa," replied Julia.

"Who gave me this good knife to cut the twine, make the wooden needles, cover my cabin with reeds, cover my canoe?"

"I, Father Sassa," replied the cacique.

"And for that," continued the cacique, "Sassa-gari follows you wherever you go. Sassa-gari would let the sharks eat him before a hair of your head should be injured. Sassa-gari saw the little master and

mistress struggling against the sea; he went under the water; he saved their shell."

"But what is this shell, Father Sassa? I inquired; and what was the meaning of all the sorceries of Zombi (a negro fetish), which you told us yesterday evening under the coco-palms?"

"See!" said the Carib, pointing with his finger to the fragment of shells heaped up around his hut, "see what remains of Sassa-gari, my father, who was the first in these lands to walk securely beneath the deep."

"See!" said the Carib, pointing with his finger to the fragment of shells heaped up around his hut, "see what remains of Sassa-gari, my father, who was the first in these lands to walk securely beneath the deep."

We observed that the shells were of the same kind as ours.

"The white strangers chased our fathers from their home. We are not negroes. To escape from slavery the old Sassa-gari embarked his family in his canoe; but he would not leave behind him the shells which bring luck to the fisherman and keep him from the witchcraft of the water."

The whites suspected some mystery. They broke the shells against the rocks. Pursued at finding nothing but the white gleam of the shells, they pursued us—we rowed in vain. They shot all except me, who saved myself by swimming under the water. I have caught since then far more than they have snapped at, the blood-suckers. The rock only, besides Sassa-gari, knows the nest where they slumber. But keep the shell of yesterday, little whites; when it speaks, Sassa-gari will reply. He who sings in the shells the plaints of the sea, and who paints the sunrise on their faces, will make the stars of heaven sink into their heart."

So the Carib spoke. He was motionless, his glance sweeping afar to the verge of the horizon.

We silently left him and gained our cool hall before the burning noon made it intolerable without.

But these early happy days were coming to an end. We were about to quit this pleasant paradise for new scenes.

We grew up. Our parents spoke of sending Francis and me to France. When Julia heard this she was agitated.

One evening my father came home from the town and said that passage had been taken for us on board a vessel which would sail in two weeks.

My poor sister, the news was terrible to her. I think I can see her now during these days. She would sit for hours under a palm tree, looking at the deep blue sea.

Once when Francis was out for his taking her hand, he said in the tenderest tones: "My Lily, what is it you see there at the bottom of the sea?"

"I see," she replied, "the white sail of a ship which bears you far away—away!"

The Count consoled them both, and, passing his hands over the golden curls of his boy, said:

"You love Julia very much, then."

"Yes, papa; and were I never to see her again, I would drown myself."

The day of departure came. We bade adieu. Julia, pale as a sheet, came to us with her shells.

She gave the finest to Francis, and, taking me by the hand, said:

"Julie, I give you this horrible old shell; don't forget that I found it that evening when Francis saved my life. Keep it in memory of your sister and of her love for Francis."

Six years later, during the winter of 1845—a young man completed a highly successful course of studies at the University of Paris and entered aristocratic life. It was the Vicomte de St. Croix.

We made our preparations to return to Martinique. Between our departure and the wedding there came an obstacle. This obstacle was a revolution.

The freedom of the blacks was proclaimed. The Count de St. Croix was ruined. He hoped to save his crop by borrowing. The money was obtained and wasted in vain efforts.

Francis rose in dignity and energy during this trial. "I will overcome this disaster," he said. "I will not be crushed. I will go to America, a few years of labor, and we shall be reunited, and Julie shall be mine."

He left soon for Havre and for New York. Not long after his departure his father, the old Count, arrived in Paris. He hoped to obtain from the Government some indemnity for his lost estate. Every effort was in vain. One morning the poor old Count returned into my room, and, casting himself on the sofa, exclaimed:

"All is lost!"

In sudden alarm I started up to relieve him, and so suddenly as to overthrow a heavy table. Owing to his concussion, the portraits of Julie, which hung on the wall, fell to the ground, and with it the shell, which rested upon the portion of the frame. As the shell fell it separated into two portions, from which rolled three white balls.

They were the three stars of night—three extremely large, immensely valuable pearls! That very day the first jeweler in Paris gave us \$30,000 for the three pearls.

We met again in Martinique. The marriage was solemnized. We sought the old Indian, and cast ourselves, shedding tears of gratitude, into his arms.

"Father Sassa," said Francis, "You told us the truth. We found the stars of heaven in the shells of the sea."

The eyes of the chief shone with a strange light. "Who were kind to the poor Indian? Who gave him wood for his canoe, a knife for fishing? Who were good to him? For all that children, follow me!"

He placed his hand on a great smooth stone, or rather rock, which seemed cast, where it was by the fury of the waves.

"Sassa-gari goes to the south. He goes to the hidden land to join his fathers. There they live in the city, where all is good, where the race of the Incas of the south and the Aztecs of the north talk the old sacred language of the serpent and the sun. There the voice of the white is never heard. Children, adieu!"

He rolled away the stone. It covered the entrance of the cave, in which we saw piled high, hundreds of shells, containing pearls. We stood bewildered at the sight of such enormous wealth, and then turned to embrace the Carib. He had disappeared. But far off, in the last rays of the setting sun, vanishing in its purple mist, we saw a canoe paddled by one dusky form, which waved us an adieu.

We had gained a million. On the groto we had placed the inscription: "The Sassa-gari, last of the Caribs of this isle."

You are more sure of success in the end if you regard yourself as a man of ordinary talent, with plenty of hard work before you, than if you think yourself a man of genius, and spend too much time in watching your hair grow long, that you may convince people that you are not like other folk.

### The First Pair of Pants.

When the eventful time arrives in which the pants are finished, the earth is hardly large enough to contain our embryo young man.

How his eyes shine, and how his cheeks glow! and he struts like a peacock with all set, and thrusts his arms to the elbows into the capacious pockets, which will, in a short time, be filled with a miscellaneous collection of twine, fish hooks, old buttons, nails, jack knives, whistles, angle-worms, spruce gun, bullets, hard-shell bugs, fragments of stolen cookies, and other articles usually found in boys' pockets.

All the aunts in the house must admire him in his new toggery. All of them must kiss him and shake him, and tell him he looks like a man.

He will tuck the legs of his new pants into his stockings by the time he has them on an hour, to make believe the stockings are boots and the streets are muddy. He will sit cross legged like papa, and tip over backward in the vain attempt to put his heels on the table, like Uncle Jack does when he is reading and smoking.

If you want to make him your mortal enemy for life, insinuate that he is too small for pants and call him the baby!

How his blood will boil! and how all the revengeful elements in his boyish heart will come to the front, and he will tell Tommy Jones you are a nasty old thing! and he wishes you'd fall in a well as Towzer did!

Among his young companions, the boy with his first pair of pants is a general-in-chief. He issues orders which are obeyed. The mud-pie-making business goes agreeably to his commands.

He "bosses" the playing horse and "tag" proceeding, and puts down the other boys unmercifully with the cry: "Don't mind them! They're only girls in petticoats and gowns!"

To all the callers at his house, he says at once:

"See my new pants!" and then he shows the pockets and stretches out his dumpty little legs, and feels proud and happy in a manner that will never come to him again.

He wants to climb trees and ride horses, and stand on his head, like the other boys; and if the new pants continue intact for a week, under the strain inflicted upon them, then the cloth was genuine, and the tailor was loyal to his profession.

Never laugh or ridicule the boy with his first pair of pants!

If there is anything in this world as unalloyed enjoyment, do not meddle with it. Let me scornful smile come over your face when you see the exultation of the boy in his first pair of pants! The man who would willingly mar such a state of felicity would steal the cents off the eyes of a dead mother-in-law.

### Death of a Desperado.

John Barrett, a New York burglar, confined in Sing Sing prison, lately outraged the laws of that penal institution, and officers McCormick and Mackin were detailed to bring him down stairs. He was led out of his work cell to the main hall in front of the chaplain's office, but while standing there he continually kept his hands in his pockets. He was told to take his hands out and fold his arms, but as he was raising his arms to fold them he stepped back somewhat, and one of the officers saw that he had a sharp knife in his hands. Officer McCormick at once struck at him with his cane and drove him back, and just as officer Mackin was warned that Barrett had a knife, the convict plunged it into Mackin's left thigh, inflicting an ugly wound several inches deep. The wounded man having been carried for by others, Officer McCormick pursued Barrett, who, by this time had fled to the North end of the yard. Reinforcements soon came up, but the convict, who was a young man of about twenty-one, was too fleet for his pursuers. He had disappeared, and for a time their search was fruitless. Officer Good, who had in the meantime been ordered to join in the chase, happened to pass through the moulding-shop. There he was informed by one of the workmen that Barrett had just been there and armed himself with several pieces of iron knive, as "springs," and that he had climbed up the roof. Quick as lightning Good jumped through one of the windows that gave the roof, and he had just one foot outside when one of the heavy "springs" was hurled at him, but fortunately it only grazed his head. Barrett hallooed to him: "If you come near me I'll kill you." The convict was then about fifteen feet from the officer, while another keeper was stationed at the other end of the roof. Good called upon him to surrender, when, in reply, another sharp piece of iron was hurled at him. The officer then drew his revolver and fired without taking aim, advancing at the same time steadily, but cautiously, along the roof. The shot, however, did not frighten Barrett a single moment. From the roof he went through a window into the cupola room, this time followed by both officers. There, too, he defied both of them to approach, and while one of them called for more help, the fellow escaped from the roof down into the moulding rooms to the very spot where his ordinary working place was. That was about half-past eleven o'clock. He was now once more in the midst of his comrades with only a few keepers around him. There he stood, as the pursuing officers found him, leaning against a huge water tank, and, having armed himself in the meantime with a "rammer"—a most formidable tool used in the foundry—he defied the officers to come near him. Right in this and the adjoining shop some two hundred convicts are employed. When they heard the noise they all came rushing on as if ready for a fight. One fellow went up to Barrett and whispered words of cheer to him, telling him to hold his ground, they would all stand by him. Thus encouraged, still holding the "rammer" in one hand, he took with the other a riveting hammer from the shelf, testing it first and then swinging

it with defiance at the officers. It was now a critical moment. The whistles had just blown for dinner, and some of the convicts were forming in line. Extreme caution had to be taken now by the officers. The least mistake on their part, and over two hundred convicts would have hurled all the mass of iron and tools that lay around in the shop at their heads, and made short work of them. Taking in the situation at a glance, Biglin, the chief keeper, began to parley with Barrett, telling him not to make a fool of himself and to surrender. Barrett said: "If you promise not to paddle me for this I will go." Biglin, however, made no promise. "Then," said Barrett, "I'll be G—d—d—d—I'll surrender!" swinging his formidable weapons defiantly at the officers. Over a hundred convicts were cheering him on. Once more Biglin urged him to surrender, but Barrett raised his hammer and was about to hurl it at Biglin's head when Officer Good again drew his revolver and said: "Barrett, if you fire that hammer I'll shoot you." Biglin's laughter, groans and catcalls now arose from all parts of the foundry. The line of convicts which had been formed preparatory to dinner, was broken, the men were circling around the officers, crowding them on, hooting and yelling. Somebody in the back part of the foundry here called out: "He doesn't care! He'll cross the creek all around the officers." "You are cowards! You dare not shoot!" and it became high time to show them at least that the shooting-irons were ready. Up went the revolvers from half a dozen pockets, and, while Officer Good kept his revolver pointed at Barrett, the other officers, having stationed themselves in a semi-circle, pointed theirs at the threatening convicts, some of whom had now begun to reform their line. "I am going in that line," exclaimed Barrett. "If you do," said Good, "it will not be well for you." Barrett's object evidently was to go with the convicts into the mess-room, and with the aid of the twelve hundred fellows there assembled, create a general revolt. With all the appearance of a leader among desperate men, he swung his weapon defiantly to and fro. "I am going in that line; do what you d—n please," he exclaimed next, and made a motion as if to leap in the gangway, while the other convicts had been driven by the ugly appearance of the officers' revolvers. Seeing, however, that he could not get there he lifted his heavy hammer and was aiming it at Officer Good when, just as he raised it over his head ready to strike, Good fired. Barrett stumbled into the gangway. He was with his comrades now, but a dead man. The next instant this was found by the convicts scattered, they had seen that the officers meant business; and while several of the latter had now come forward with drawn revolvers to protect their fellow keepers, Officers Biglin and Good carried the dead body of the convict to the hospital. He had lived just four minutes after he had been shot.

### A Venal Lawyer.

An Irish lawyer, named Grady, had wit and intellect, but neither manners nor conscience. The following anecdotes reveal his character: He had been elected one of the members for Limerick in the Irish House of Commons, and soon became one of the Government's staunch supporters.

When reconstructed with going against the wishes of his constituents who were opposed to the Union, he very resolutely declared his ideas to be strongly in favor of that project, and hinted the Government had made it worth his while to vote for that measure.

"What!" cried his indignant remonstrator, "do you mean to sell your country?"

"Thank God," cried this pure patriot, "that I have a country to sell."

He was very coarse in his expressions, and when reminded that he owed his position to his constituents, he said:

"I care nothing for my constituents; I get nothing good from them. Sure, if I get a shilling from them, they give me the itch."

Grady exercised much influence in court by what he termed his "jury eye."

His right eye was constantly used in winking at the jury when he wished them to note some particular answer from an adverse witness.

Amusing in court one morning in his depressed state, which, for one of rather usual joyous temperament, was very unusual, a sympathizing friend said:

"Harry, are you unwell? You are not as lively as usual."

"How can I be, my dear fellow?" he answered.

"What's the matter with you?"

"My jury eye is out of order," was the reply.

Trying to Astonish a Pawnbroker.

The imperturbability and extreme caution of the average pawnbroker are proverbial. The other day a young man of an experimental and facetious turn of mind resolved to astonish a pawnbroker or die in the attempt. So, entering the secret shrine, he gave the officiating pontiff a \$10 gold-piece and said: "Well, old man, how much'll you advance me on that?"

The pawnbroker tested, rang and weighed the coin, dropped a little aquafortis upon it, and replied: "I can let you have \$4 on it."















# Jacksonville Republican

"THE PRICE OF LIBERTY IS ETERNAL VIGILANCE."

JACKSONVILLE, ALABAMA, SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 20, 1879.

WHOLE NO. 2214.

VOLUME XLII.

THE REPUBLICAN.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY MORNING BY

F. & L. W. GRANT.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION:

One year in advance, \$2.00

Three months in advance, \$1.00

Terms of Advertising:

One square for one week, \$1.00

One square for one month, \$3.00

One square for three months, \$8.00

One square for six months, \$15.00

One square for one year, \$25.00

Advertisements for real estate, \$1.00 per line

Advertisements for legal notices, \$1.00 per line

Advertisements for public notices, \$1.00 per line

Advertisements for business notices, \$1.00 per line

Advertisements for personal notices, \$1.00 per line

Advertisements for notices of death, \$1.00 per line

Advertisements for notices of marriage, \$1.00 per line

Advertisements for notices of birth, \$1.00 per line

Advertisements for notices of funeral, \$1.00 per line

Advertisements for notices of election, \$1.00 per line

Advertisements for notices of school, \$1.00 per line

Advertisements for notices of church, \$1.00 per line

Advertisements for notices of society, \$1.00 per line

Advertisements for notices of association, \$1.00 per line

Advertisements for notices of committee, \$1.00 per line

Advertisements for notices of board, \$1.00 per line

Advertisements for notices of council, \$1.00 per line

Advertisements for notices of convention, \$1.00 per line

Advertisements for notices of assembly, \$1.00 per line

Advertisements for notices of session, \$1.00 per line

Advertisements for notices of meeting, \$1.00 per line

Advertisements for notices of gathering, \$1.00 per line

Advertisements for notices of assembly, \$1.00 per line

Advertisements for notices of session, \$1.00 per line

Advertisements for notices of meeting, \$1.00 per line

Advertisements for notices of gathering, \$1.00 per line

Advertisements for notices of assembly, \$1.00 per line

Advertisements for notices of session, \$1.00 per line

Advertisements for notices of meeting, \$1.00 per line

Advertisements for notices of gathering, \$1.00 per line

Advertisements for notices of assembly, \$1.00 per line

Advertisements for notices of session, \$1.00 per line

Advertisements for notices of meeting, \$1.00 per line

Advertisements for notices of gathering, \$1.00 per line

Advertisements for notices of assembly, \$1.00 per line

Advertisements for notices of session, \$1.00 per line

Advertisements for notices of meeting, \$1.00 per line

Advertisements for notices of gathering, \$1.00 per line

Advertisements for notices of assembly, \$1.00 per line

Advertisements for notices of session, \$1.00 per line

Advertisements for notices of meeting, \$1.00 per line

Advertisements for notices of gathering, \$1.00 per line

Advertisements for notices of assembly, \$1.00 per line

Advertisements for notices of session, \$1.00 per line

Advertisements for notices of meeting, \$1.00 per line

Advertisements for notices of gathering, \$1.00 per line

Advertisements for notices of assembly, \$1.00 per line

Advertisements for notices of session, \$1.00 per line

Advertisements for notices of meeting, \$1.00 per line

Advertisements for notices of gathering, \$1.00 per line

Advertisements for notices of assembly, \$1.00 per line

Advertisements for notices of session, \$1.00 per line

Advertisements for notices of meeting, \$1.00 per line

Advertisements for notices of gathering, \$1.00 per line

Advertisements for notices of assembly, \$1.00 per line

Advertisements for notices of session, \$1.00 per line

Advertisements for notices of meeting, \$1.00 per line

Advertisements for notices of gathering, \$1.00 per line

Advertisements for notices of assembly, \$1.00 per line

Advertisements for notices of session, \$1.00 per line

Advertisements for notices of meeting, \$1.00 per line

Advertisements for notices of gathering, \$1.00 per line

Advertisements for notices of assembly, \$1.00 per line

Advertisements for notices of session, \$1.00 per line

## THE DAYS OF YORE.

A stone falls in an azure lake.

And sinking to its pebbly floor.

Send swelling ripples far and wide.

The pebbles on the distant shore.

By smiles like some we've known before.

Breaks forth in thoughts that wander back.

And linger midst the Days of Yore.

A leaf that on the river's breast.

Go's slowly drifting with the tide.

Is borne by whirling eddies back.

Within its parasol do to glide.

And many a weary wanderer.

Up n' a distant, friendless shore.

Retains on swift dream-loosened wings.

To greet the happier Days of Yore.

The clouds that on a summer sky.

Dissolved in tears upon the main.

Neath sunny smiles forget their grief.

To float serene in heaven again.

And human hearts unlock their gates.

When sorrow's reign is almost o'er.

And let the olden sunshine stream.

Replenish from the Days of Yore.

The Bunch of Violets.

Lonely rang the bell at Mrs. Evans' door.

One morning, and Maud Evans, peeping out.

Saw a small boy standing on the steps.

Whom she seemed to recognize. Not waiting.

For Jane, the only servant in the establishment.

Maud ran eagerly down stairs and opened the door.

The boy smiled in recognition, and handed her a box.

"Please, ma'am, I was to give this to Miss Evans; you're she, ain't you?"

"Yes, Miss. He said as how there was no answer."

"Very well."

Closing the door and running up to her room.

She opened the box, and taking out a bunch of flowers.

She looked at them with a tender look in the brown eyes.

As if she was thinking more of the giver than the gift.

"So he has come back," thought Maud.

"And will be at the party to-night, since he sent me these: I wonder if he will repeat what he was going to say when we were interrupted?"

Whatever the unfinished sentence was it must have been something sweet to Maud.

For she stood there turning the flowers round and round in her hand, with a happy look in the bright eyes, till she heard her mother call.

"Maud! Maud! Where are you child?"

I wish you would come and help me with this head-dress; I want it to wear to-night."

Mrs. Evans was a widow. Her husband had died five years before, leaving her with one child, the Maud of my story.

People had thought Mr. Evans a wealthy man, but it was found after his death, when everything was settled, that the widow would have but a very limited income.

She knew it would not go far in trying to keep up appearances and live in the manner in which they had been accustomed.

So being a sensible woman, she had removed with Maud to a small cottage that had been left them out of the wreck, taking with them what was suitable of their furniture, and one servant, faithful Jane, who had been with them many years, and who declared she would never leave them.

They had many kind friends who did not leave at the change of fortune.

Judge B. and his wife were attached friends, the judge sending his carriage to take them to and from places of amusement, when they chose to attend, and the judge's wife kindly matronized Maud whenever her mother was unable to go.

The party of which Maud had spoken was to be at the judge's house that evening.

They had been invited to the party, Judge B. and his wife, and Maud, and Maud's mother.

Maud had been looking forward to the party with great interest, and she was now looking at the flowers with a tender look in the brown eyes.

"Maud, do you know?"

But the sentence was destined never to be finished, for into the conservatory.

hounced a young boy with coal-colored hair and mustache. "And he was so delighted to find Miss Evans! Did she know the band was playing the waltz she had promised him?"

Young Howard glared at the fellow like to annihilate him on the spot. Maud, feeling in no amiable mood, could do nothing but accept his profane remarks.

After that, there had been no opportunity for the pair to speak together alone that evening; but as Maud stood with several others, bidding their hostess good-night.

Frank had, in answer to some invitation extended him, answered that he would be unable to attend, as he should be obliged to leave the city on business for a week.

When Frank returned from his business trip, he found Maud waiting for him.

He found Maud waiting for him, and she was looking at him with a tender look in the brown eyes.

"And he was so delighted to find Miss Evans! Did she know the band was playing the waltz she had promised him?"

Young Howard glared at the fellow like to annihilate him on the spot. Maud, feeling in no amiable mood, could do nothing but accept his profane remarks.

After that, there had been no opportunity for the pair to speak together alone that evening; but as Maud stood with several others, bidding their hostess good-night.

Frank had, in answer to some invitation extended him, answered that he would be unable to attend, as he should be obliged to leave the city on business for a week.

When Frank returned from his business trip, he found Maud waiting for him.

He found Maud waiting for him, and she was looking at him with a tender look in the brown eyes.

"And he was so delighted to find Miss Evans! Did she know the band was playing the waltz she had promised him?"

Young Howard glared at the fellow like to annihilate him on the spot. Maud, feeling in no amiable mood, could do nothing but accept his profane remarks.

After that, there had been no opportunity for the pair to speak together alone that evening; but as Maud stood with several others, bidding their hostess good-night.

Frank had, in answer to some invitation extended him, answered that he would be unable to attend, as he should be obliged to leave the city on business for a week.

When Frank returned from his business trip, he found Maud waiting for him.

He found Maud waiting for him, and she was looking at him with a tender look in the brown eyes.

"And he was so delighted to find Miss Evans! Did she know the band was playing the waltz she had promised him?"

Young Howard glared at the fellow like to annihilate him on the spot. Maud, feeling in no amiable mood, could do nothing but accept his profane remarks.

After that, there had been no opportunity for the pair to speak together alone that evening; but as Maud stood with several others, bidding their hostess good-night.

Frank had, in answer to some invitation extended him, answered that he would be unable to attend, as he should be obliged to leave the city on business for a week.

## THE DAYS OF YORE.

A stone falls in an azure lake.

And sinking to its pebbly floor.

Send swelling ripples far and wide.

The pebbles on the distant shore.

By smiles like some we've known before.

Breaks forth in thoughts that wander back.

And linger midst the Days of Yore.

A leaf that on the river's breast.

Go's slowly drifting with the tide.

Is borne by whirling eddies back.

Within its parasol do to glide.

And many a weary wanderer.

Up n' a distant, friendless shore.

Retains on swift dream-loosened wings.

To greet the happier Days of Yore.

The clouds that on a summer sky.

Dissolved in tears upon the main.

Neath sunny smiles forget their grief.

To float serene in heaven again.

And human hearts unlock their gates.

When sorrow's reign is almost o'er.

And let the olden sunshine stream.

Replenish from the Days of Yore.

The Bunch of Violets.

Lonely rang the bell at Mrs. Evans' door.

One morning, and Maud Evans, peeping out.

Saw a small boy standing on the steps.

Whom she seemed to recognize. Not waiting.

For Jane, the only servant in the establishment.

Maud ran eagerly down stairs and opened the door.

The boy smiled in recognition, and handed her a box.

"Please, ma'am, I was to give this to Miss Evans; you're she, ain't you?"

"Yes, Miss. He said as how there was no answer."

"Very well."

Closing the door and running up to her room.

She opened the box, and taking out a bunch of flowers.

She looked at them with a tender look in the brown eyes.

As if she was thinking more of the giver than the gift.

"So he has come back," thought Maud.

"And will be at the party to-night, since he sent me these: I wonder if he will repeat what he was going to say when we were interrupted?"

Whatever the unfinished sentence was it must have been something sweet to Maud.

For she stood there turning the flowers round and round in her hand, with a happy look in the bright eyes, till she heard her mother call.

"Maud! Maud! Where are you child?"

I wish you would come and help me with this head-dress; I want it to wear to-night."

Mrs. Evans was a widow. Her husband had died five years before, leaving her with one child, the Maud of my story.

People had thought Mr. Evans a wealthy man, but it was found after his death, when everything was settled, that the widow would have but a very limited income.

She knew it would not go far in trying to keep up appearances and live in the manner in which they had been accustomed.

So being a sensible woman, she had removed with Maud to a small cottage that had been left them out of the wreck, taking with them what was suitable of their furniture, and one servant, faithful Jane, who had been with them many years, and who declared she would never leave them.

They had many kind friends who did not leave at the change of fortune.

Judge B. and his wife were attached friends, the judge sending his carriage to take them to and from places of amusement, when they chose to attend, and the judge's wife kindly matronized Maud whenever her mother was unable to go.

The party of which Maud had spoken was to be at the judge's house that evening.

They had been invited to the party, Judge B. and his wife, and Maud, and Maud's mother.

Maud had been looking forward to the party with great interest, and she was now looking at the flowers with a tender look in the brown eyes.

"Maud, do you know?"

But the sentence was destined never to be finished, for into the conservatory.

hounced a young boy with coal-colored hair and mustache. "And he was so delighted to find Miss Evans! Did she know the band was playing the waltz she had promised him?"

Young Howard glared at the fellow like to annihilate him on the spot. Maud, feeling in no amiable mood, could do nothing but accept his profane remarks.

After that, there had been no opportunity for the pair to speak together alone that evening; but as Maud stood with several others, bidding their hostess good-night.

Frank had, in answer to some invitation extended him, answered that he would be unable to attend, as he should be obliged to leave the city on business for a week.

When Frank returned from his business trip, he found Maud waiting for him.

He found Maud waiting for him, and she was looking at him with a tender look in the brown eyes.

"And he was so delighted to find Miss Evans! Did she know the band was playing the waltz she had promised him?"

Young Howard glared at the fellow like to annihilate him on the spot. Maud, feeling in no amiable mood, could do nothing but accept his profane remarks.

After that, there had been no opportunity for the pair to speak together alone that evening; but as Maud stood with several others, bidding their hostess good-night.

Frank had, in answer to some invitation extended him, answered that he would be unable to attend, as he should be obliged to leave the city on business for a week.

When Frank returned from his business trip, he found Maud waiting for him.

He found Maud waiting for him, and she was looking at him with a tender look in the brown eyes.

"And he was so delighted to find Miss Evans! Did she know the band was playing the waltz she had promised him?"

Young Howard glared at the fellow like to annihilate him on the spot. Maud, feeling in no amiable mood, could do nothing but accept his profane remarks.

After that, there had been no opportunity for the pair to speak together alone that evening; but as Maud stood with several others, bidding their hostess good-night.

Frank had, in answer to some invitation extended him, answered that he would be unable to attend, as he should be obliged to leave the city on business for a week.

When Frank returned from his business trip, he found Maud waiting for him.

He found Maud waiting for him, and she was looking at him with a tender look in the brown eyes.

"And he was so delighted to find Miss Evans! Did she know the band was playing the waltz she had promised him?"

Young Howard glared at the fellow like to annihilate him on the spot. Maud, feeling in no amiable mood, could do nothing but accept his profane remarks.

After that, there had been no opportunity for the pair to speak together alone that evening; but as Maud stood with several others, bidding their hostess good-night.

Frank had, in answer to some invitation extended him, answered that he would be unable to attend, as he should be obliged to leave the city on business for a week.

## THE DAYS OF YORE.

A stone falls in an azure lake.

And sinking to its pebbly floor.

Send swelling ripples far and wide.

The pebbles on the distant shore.

By smiles like some we've known before.

Breaks forth in thoughts that wander back.

And linger midst the Days of Yore.

A leaf that on the river's breast.

Go's slowly drifting with the tide.

Is borne by whirling eddies back.

Within its parasol do to glide.

And many a weary wanderer.

Up n' a distant, friendless shore.

Retains on swift dream-loosened wings.

To greet the happier Days of Yore.

The clouds that on a summer sky.

Dissolved in tears upon the main.

Neath sunny smiles forget their grief.

To float serene in heaven again.

And human hearts unlock their gates.

When sorrow's reign is almost o'er.

</



all written communications should

in Alabama, and his death will be deeply regretted.

PELHAM J. ANDERSON,  
Sep 13 -5t                      Register

r. Sept. 6-34. L. W. CANNON,  
Judge of Probate

TOP SECRET

WESTERN NATIONAL PICTURES

LANE'S LIVER PILLS, prepared by  
Bros., of Pittsburgh, Pa., the market  
full of imitations of the name *McL*

Dool  
 Dott  
 A tr  
 dnc  
 aw  
 abun  
 ack  
 me  
 Dire  
 ond  
 Cle  
 sion  
 Caj  
 n w  
 The  
 rne  
 tio  
 Th  
 om  
 al l  
 Sh  
 mve  
 Di  
 is  
 th  
 Proc  
 ond  
 W  
 e C  
 Go.  
 nc  
 Qt  
 er  
 ui  
 uc  
 fa  
 C;  
 he  
 or  
 ro  
 ri  
 ch  
 T  
 et  
 an  
 ei  
 ru  
 nc  
 P.  
 n  
 Fe  
 sh  
 at  
 S  
 E.  
 ien.  
 or  
 both  
 pu  
 tui  
 is ir  
 onal  
 bling  
 of  
 eath  
 ing;  
 ons,  
 ontin  
 onal  
 ains  
 is in  
 my;  
 ood:  
 bid;  
 and  
 ought  
 easy  
 g of  
 enent  
 s  
 UGH  
 r  
 ar  
 hten  
 Ver  
 Mc  
 the  
 S  
 or all  
 tions  
 aints,  
 reaf  
 ratory  
 ialized  
 will  
 as of  
 C.  
 Mc  
 ning  
 ching  
 cation







from the Honorable Mr. [illegible]

Manufacturers of Special  
613 SANSON Street, Philadel  
Illustrated Price List sent to the  
on application.















# Got the Colic Bad.

Two deaf mutes who boarded an Eighth avenue car at Thirty-fifth street, N. Y., a good-looking young man and a pretty young woman, made their fingers fly like knitting needles as they "talked" to each other, and their eyes and mouths and whole faces were as happy or brilliant as though they were laughing from their finger ends. A tall, lean man with a western beard and ears was deeply interested in the young couple, but his interest, judging from the expression of his face, was of a gloomy nature. At last he sighed, or to speak more accurately, his aspiration took the form of a half-suppressed groan, and turning to the reporter he said:

"Stranger, it's a sad sight to see two young beings like those doomed to wander alone, as you might say, through this world; for of course if they went hand in hand like other couples go, they couldn't talk; and whatever manual labor they may be doing they're either suffering from some ailment, or, as it were, or else drop their work and loaf."

"You wouldn't suppose I understood the deaf-mute language, would you?" continued the man from the West. "Well, I do, and I can understand all that feller and his girl are talking about. I don't feel much sympathy for them either, or account of their affliction, because they're makin' fun of the people in the car."

The reporter suggested that that was a good deal like talking behind one's back.

"That's just what it is, stranger. I know, because I've been there myself. I hear the deaf-mute language because it helps me in my business of introducing my artificial auditory apparatus. That'll make you hear talkin' behind your back, no matter if you're as deaf as a bed-post. I've had some right larkable experiences with this here artificial auditory apparatus. One day I was navigatin' through a village in the northwest corner of Illinois and I saw the door of a little room open. Now, you know, a patient in a room goes in to see the doctor if he's a door open, and if there ain't any open he's sure to get in somehow. Well, in the front part of this room was a baby rollin' round in a crib with his face lookin' like a dish of angel wings and cryin' enough to raise the mischief. But the mother was sittin' close by the cradle and a baby like that, she'll tell herself, 'Say, that's a little more than you can handle, but she didn't make no answer, and she didn't know anybody 'cept her kid was that till I tapped her on the shoulder. Then she looked up and I see she was deaf. So I telegraphed to her as I asked her what she was larkin' at so hearty. 'Why,' she telegraphed back, only to see that dear little innocent growin' and cryin'. 'The angels is talkin' to him,' I do believe. 'Madame,' says I, 'that baby is cryin' himself to death, and he's got the colic bad.' 'What do you mean?' says she. I pulled one of these auditory aids out of my pocket, 'continued the interesting stranger, producing one of the instruments—a very small affair—and telling it to the reporter in true western style, 'and clapped it into the woman's ear. A second she burst out cryin'. 'The angels,' says I, 'he can.' 'Oh, how can it?' says she. 'This is the first time I ever heard my blessed child cry.' I ain't ashamed to own up that I shed a few tears of sympathy for her. But when I had sort of collected myself together again, I says, 'madame, all you've got to do is to give that baby a dose of purgative. I'll give you a little instrument will enable you to hear his moans, for he won't moan. You'll save a doctor's bill, and this artificial auditory apparatus costs only \$2.' She paid the \$2 suddenly and I sloped, leaving her future very happy."

"But speakin' about talkin' behind your back," he continued, "I tried my auditory aid once onto an old maid, who'd become deaf from years. 'Did I tell her an' tell her?' I guess I didn't. She said as soon as ever she put it to her ear it told her that her niece down stairs was a-talkin' about her, and that it tied, for nobody never talked about her, not even her niece, although she was an impudent little lassy, allus runnin' after the young men. I got out of that house almighty quick, leavin' the old maid talkin' behind her niece's back."

The auditory man laughed and chuckled and then said:

"Now, stranger, I'm goin' to try my auditory on that young gal, and you'll see if it don't make her hear just as well as you or me."

He then went over to the young woman, communicated with her for a moment in her own silent language, and then deliberately placed the instrument in her ear. For a few seconds she took the attitude of an eager listener, and then, dashing the instrument to the floor of the car, moved her fingers rapidly in the face of her escort, who promptly signalled the conductor to stop the car. The auditory man, who had jumped to his feet and taken the young couple, and when they had reached the sidewalk he returned to his seat beside the reporter.

"What was the matter with the young lady?" asked the reporter.

"That's where it is," said the auditory man, sorrowfully. "I'll have to get this artificial auditory apparatus reconstructed and toned down, and then I can proceed. It makes the least whisper sound as loud as the roar of a Maine stump orator. As soon as ever that gal put it to her ear she heard somebody up in the corner there talkin' about her an' her feller, and naturally it made her mad. I'm sorry. She was a nice, round girl, wasn't she? I know she'd have bought one if it wasn't for them fresh young fellows chinnin' about her misfortune."

# Blondized Furniture.

Chamber furniture made of blondized wood in imitation of the rich "ebony and gold" more common in the Eastern Hemisphere, is quite popular, and there are few furniture stores in this city in which more or less of it is not displayed. Some superb specimens were shown at the Mechanics' Fair last fall and attracted much attention. The process of blondizing wood is comparatively simple and has been described as follows: The wood is first stained with a decoction of logwood, which may be purchased from any druggist or dealer in dyes. It is dissolved in warm water until all has been taken up that the stain will hold. Application to the wood is made with a large soft-bristle brush, and the surface is rubbed with ash to prevent the formation of a crusty coat thereon. After the article has been left to dry for a few hours, the second application, which consists of vinegar in which a large quantity of nails or clean iron filings have been soaked for several days, is also freely laid on with a brush. The moment the vinegar touches the wood it combines with the logwood solution in the pores, making an ink which is permanent jet black stain. The influence of the iron in the vinegar is all-important, and it is really that which does the work. If any tendency to grayness is noticed, a second treatment with the logwood and vinegar is necessary, but this seldom happens if the materials have been properly used in the first instance. When perfectly dry, the article is varnished and rubbed down or finished with furniture oil well rubbed in. A dead black surface is what is sought after. Cherry is considered the best wood for blondizing; and the furniture to which we have referred is most generally known to the trade as "ebonized cherry." Whitewood, maple and beech, are, however, used with good effect. Any close-grained, dense wood will answer. Ash, chestnut and oak not suitable.

# AGRICULTURE.

**MINES IN ROAD MAKING.**—There is no class of the community that is more affected by the condition of highways than farmers. Their surplus products are transported to market, and upon them the farmer depends for his opportunities to pass from one neighborhood to another. Now so far as the transportation of heavy loads is concerned the amount of money transported bears a direct proportion to the condition of the road and its desirability; both of which may be combined to greatly reduce the load, or either alone may be the means of measuring the load that can easily pass along without serious hindrance. A portion of that class of obstacles which may be properly considered as insurmountable, in all cases roads should be improved in every direction and by all practical means. Other things being equal, the more firm the road bed, the better it is for travel, and also the better for heavy loads. But very frequently the road passes over such a variety of soils, even in moderate distances, as to present a variable surface; where ever such cases occur they can be amended by artificial means, the most of which are easily accomplished by the addition of a little dry or compact earth its condition will be so changed as to make it much harder and better able to sustain a load. Atmospheric conditions may also very materially affect temporarily the surface of a travelled road, and from those changes occasioned by frost; thus a clayey road which would be rendered exceedingly muddy after a severe shower would be very much improved by the use of sand and gravel. Where the soil is inclined to be sandy, a heavy system of drainage will not only prevent mud at the time of showers, but will also very much assist in maintaining a good condition when the frost is coming out in the spring, when otherwise would render it impassable. As a general rule, in the construction of roads, too little regard is paid to the material employed; it is entirely wrong to make use of vegetable matter that is subject to decay and change, for although when in a dry state it may be passable upon a road, when wet by rain it will break down and render it impassable. It is better for the farmer, and certainly much better for the road, to have the sods growing in the ditches conveyed to the farmyard and used for composting, rather than have them used in any manner, and because they can be obtained under ordinary circumstances, a gravelly soil will make a good average road bed, and will become so compact as to form a comparatively hard and smooth travelling path and is the material which should be used.

It is no uncommon thing to see a road a mile or more in length, at some point a short distance that is extremely bad under nearly all circumstances and which remains the same year after year for want of an application of a few common-sense ideas in the matter of repairs.

**HAVE A FISH POND IF YOU CAN.**—It is not every farm that can have a fish pond on it, but there are many farms that could have them as well as not. Wherever there is a good strong spring of water, and a little artificial aid can be made. Hundreds of farms have swamps or marshes, too low to drain without great expense and fuel by springs, and these could be turned to profitable account by turning them into fish ponds. We don't mean to brood in the way of making money, but in saving it. The flesh of fish is a wholesome diet, better every way than so much fat or meaty pork. We know plenty of farmers who scarcely taste fish from one year to another. Not because they are not used to it, but because they get their fish from the market, and for years thereafter it proved to be the best one on the place.

**ENGLISH AND AMERICAN FARMING.**—A recent number of the London *Economist* gives an interesting, and, as it would seem, very careful comparison between farming in England and farming in America. In England one acre yields on an average fifty bushels of wheat, while in America it yields on an average only thirteen. The American farmer must, consequently, cultivate two and a half acres in order to produce the same quantity of wheat as the English farmer raises on one acre. How is it, then, the paper asks, that the American farmer can, nevertheless, not only compete with the English farmer, but even beat him in his own market? The answer which first presents itself to this question is the enormous difference of rent in England and America; but this difference is, as the paper shows, more than offset by the difference in the cost of transportation from the western fields to the English market. The real advantage which the American farmer has over the English lies in the cheapness of cultivation. In the settlements along the West River in Northern Missouri a plow may be run through the soft alluvial soil for more than fifty miles in a straight line without encountering a stone, a tree or a hill, a feature to which England does not offer the faintest approach.

**ANTS.**—Take two pounds of alum and dissolve in three quarts of boiling water; let it stand on the fire until all traces of the alum disappear, and then apply it with a brush to every chink and crevice where the ants come. This disinfects the solution as much as the carbolic acid, and is as effective as Carbolic acid, too, where it can be safely squirted in and over their haunts, proves effective.

**EASILY INCURRED, TERRIBLY OBSTINATE.**—In rheumatism. Even at the outset, the ordinary remedies are frequently powerless to relieve the sufferer. This more particularly is the case when a tendency to chronicity should be combated before it becomes chronic. When the first twinges are felt, recourse should be had to Doan's Stomach Bitters, a purgative which expels from the blood those irritating principles which, by contact, cause inflammation and pain in the muscles and joints. Pains in the muscles which are usually administered for this disease, but which, in a slight overdose, may terminate in destroying life itself, should be avoided, and this safe and more effective medicine should be used. More disorders of the bowels, stomach and liver which frequently accompany rheumatism, are promptly cured by the timely removal of this excellent balmic corrective.

# Modern Blue Laws.

No horse car conductor shall wear a bull-punch and grow wealthy at the same time. No poor, ragged child shall be cared for except to be bunched into a picnic once a year. Any man hanging out an ice cream sign as a temptation to the unwary, must take the most of his opportunities here; he shall never freeze ice cream in the house. No man shall use profanity in the presence of miscellaneous company unless he can "swear to a mark."

Any young man courting a maid without the consent of her parents, shall be punished by slow death—living with a mother-in-law crosser than a letter X.

No one shall be a freeman, or cast a ballot, unless the returning-board of the town or district in which he resides thinks he will vote the right way.

No one shall sail on the Sabbath day, unless he owns a private yacht. Dedicated to the "Rose" of New England.

Whoever publishes a lie to the prejudice of a neighbor, shall be adjudged of all men. These laws shall be shunned as unwelcome passages.

Any poor man found drunk shall be fined; any rich man discovered in a state of inebriety shall be sent home in a hack.

A man who brings up his children in idleness, shall have an uncomfortable old age, made miserable by a set of ingrates.

Whoever brings cards of vice into the company, and standing in society, unless he understands the game.

The workingman's Sabbath shall be more oppressive than the day he devotes to toil; the rich man's Sabbath shall be a first-class champagne party.

No woman shall kiss—We'll take that back. Woman shall do just as she's of a regular line.

No one shall run worn-out steamers on a regular line—they shall be used exclusively for excursion parties.

It being important that the word of the Lord shall run and have free course, all clergymen are required to take a six week's vacation, so as to effectively "scatter" the gospel in the mountains and sea-coast regions.

No man shall chew tobacco unless his salivary organs are developed for the business of high art decorations on the pavement and other public places.

Stealing less than a thousand dollars shall be considered theft, punished by hard labor in state prison; stealing one hundred thousand dollars shall be declared an irregularity, and the offender shall be punished by having a carpeted cell, private table and a prospective pardon in an "institution."

Married persons living together furnish their own punishment.

**BREACH-LOADING SHOT GUNS.**—Breach-loading shot guns have been used by several nations as early as the sixteenth century, and specimens of them are now to be found in the arsenals and museums in nearly all the capitals of Europe. Within the last hundred years man's attempts have been made to improve the breach-loading systems and apply them to shot guns, but with only partial success until 1836. M. Lefauchaux, of Paris, invented what is known as the Lefauchaux patent, and introduced carriage cases made of iron and brass, and in which the "Pin Fire" cartridge case. This cartridge case was a most important and valuable addition to the breach-loading systems, as it practically and effectually closed up the breach of the gun and prevented the escape of the exploded gases in that direction at the moment of discharge, and, consequently, caused a range and penetration of shot equal to that of good muzzle-loading guns.

In England these new inventions were not favorably received, and it was not until the late war, when the excellent play of breach-loading guns, made by Lefauchaux and other Paris gun-makers, in the London Exhibition of 1851, attracted such general attention that the English gunmakers as a class began to make use of similar guns. During the past twenty-five years the most skillful gunmakers in England have given much time and ingenuity to perfecting breach-loaders, and many improvements have been introduced, which have resulted in producing the most perfect and powerful ever made. The double breach-loading shot guns, made by James Purdey & Sons, London, have never been equalled for finish, quality and power, but they are very expensive and only owned by sportsmen of fine taste and abundant means.

The guns made by Charles Lancaster, Stephen Grant, Westley Richards & Co., W. & C. Scott & Son, P. Webley & Son, W. W. Greener & Co., are less costly and within the reach of most sportsmen.

In this country the talents of inventors have been largely directed to improving breach-loading fire arms, in rifles and pistols particularly, and our readers are, no doubt, familiar with the names of Colt, Allen, Sharps, Rollin White (inventor of the original patent breech-loading rifle), Remington and others. The perfection attained in this country in the manufacture of metallic cartridges gave an immense impetus to the perfecting of breach-loading rifles and pistols, and the United States now stands at the head of all nations in the production of the best and most effective rifled arms for military or sporting purposes.

By the application of machinery these arms have been made at the various prize armories in immense quantities, and the United States has produced parts that every place is interchangeable in every arm of the same class and pattern; but as shot guns require to be made of so many various bores, weights, lengths, bends, qualities, &c., it was difficult to produce them by means of machinery. The Wesson, Allen, and Ethan Allen & Co., about 1870, attempted this, but were only partially successful and soon abandoned it. Afterwards, by adopting a few fixed models as to bore, weight, &c., and a limited variety of styles, finish and quality, the application of machinery to such work became practicable, and most excellent shooting breach-loading shot guns are now made by Parker Brothers, Remington & Sons, Nichols & LeFevre, Foster, Pease and Colt's Patent Fire Arm Manufacturing Company; the latter is the last and most successful in this line.

Hammerless breach-loading shot guns have been made for several years in England, and some handsome specimens were shown at the Centennial Exhibition in Philadelphia, but they are being slowly introduced into this country. They embrace an important improvement, however, and will gradually grow into favor as their merits become better known and they are reduced in price.

We recently had an opportunity to examine and compare modern breach-loaders of English and American manufacture, in great variety, at the old established house of Joseph C. Grubb & Co., Philadelphia, and we were both interested and surprised at the skillful workmanship, beauty of form, and great efficiency developed in this branch of industry. This firm has printed pamphlets, nicely illustrated, which they will send without charge, to parties interested in such things; their articles are reliable and prices moderate.

# DOMESTIC.

**BAKING, BOILING AND BROILING.**—In baking, see that the furnace or oven is properly heated; some dishes require more heating than others. Look at the object in progress of baking from time to time, especially at the beginning; turn it round, if necessary, in case it be heated more on one side than the other, to prevent burning. In boiling, the meat and fish, besides keeping the bottom of the pan covered with broth or water, place a piece of buttered paper over the object in the pan. It not only prevents it from burning, but acts as a self-basting operation, and keeps the top moist and juicy. If the top of a cake bakes faster than the rest, place a piece of paper on it. Boiling is the most abused branch in cooking. We know that many well-meaning housewives, and even professional cooks, boil things that ought to be prepared otherwise, with view to saving time. It is a great many do it through laziness. Boiling requires as much care as any other branch, but they do not think so, and therefore indulge in it. Another abuse is to boil fast instead of slowly. Set a small ocean of water on a brisk fire, and when it is boiling, put in the meat, you make much steam but do not cook faster, the degree of heat being the same as if you were boiling slowly. If the object you boil, and especially boil fast, contains any flavor, you evaporate it, and cannot bring it back. Many things are spoiled and destroyed by boiling, such as meat, coffee, etc. Water that has been boiled is inferior for cooking purposes, its gases and alkali being evaporated. In broiling, grease the bars of the gridiron first. Broiling and broasting are the best ways of cooking, but the process of cooking by either must be exposed to the heat on one side and the other side to the air. Bear in mind that no one can broil or roast in an oven whatever be its construction, its process of heating, or its kind of heat. An object broiled or roasted in a broiler is better broiled before than over the fire. In broiling before the fire all the juice can be saved. In broiling by gas there is a great advantage. The meat is placed under the heat, and as the heat draws the juice of the meat the consequence is that the juice is retained in the meat. A gas broiler is a square flat drum, perforated on one side and placed over a frame. To broil on live coals or on cinders without a gridiron, is certainly not better than with one, as believed by many. It is a good idea, and one that is very clean, it burns or chars part of the meat. That belief comes from the fact that when they partook of meat prepared in that way it was with a sauce that generally accompanies hunters, fishermen, etc., hunger, the most savory of all sauces.

**WICKED FOR CLERGYMEN.**—"I believe it to be all wrong and even wicked for clergymen or other public men to be asked to give testimonials to quack doctors or vile stuff called medicines, but when a really meritorious article is made of valuable remedies known to all, then a testimonial is due and true. In daily we should freely commend it, therefore cheerfully and heartily commend Hop Bitters for the good they have done me and my friends, firmly believing they have no equal for family use. I will not be without them."

Rev. —, Washington, D. C.

**A CHARM AND EXCELLENT DINNER.**—Take the cheaper parts of nice mutton or veal (veal is best), such as the neck and shoulder; cut it into pieces about two inches square, and fricassee it as you would chicken. Bake soda biscuits, split them open, and lay them in the mutton or veal, and pour the gravy over the whole. A very small onion chopped fine and cooked with the meat improves it.

**CARPET BEETLES.**—Common insect powder is an infallible remedy for carpet beetle and all insect vermin. It should be liberally sprinkled over the floor before putting down the carpet lining, and then under the carpet direct. It will make some dust, which in an objection to neat housekeepers, but it will secure the carpet from being eaten by the beetle, and the carpet will be liberally sprinkled over the floor before putting down the carpet lining, and then under the carpet direct. It will make some dust, which in an objection to neat housekeepers, but it will secure the carpet from being eaten by the beetle, and the carpet will be liberally sprinkled over the floor before putting down the carpet lining, and then under the carpet direct. It will make some dust, which in an objection to neat housekeepers, but it will secure the carpet from being eaten by the beetle, and the carpet will be liberally sprinkled over the floor before putting down the carpet lining, and then under the carpet direct. It will make some dust, which in an objection to neat housekeepers, but it will secure the carpet from being eaten by the beetle, and the carpet will be liberally sprinkled over the floor before putting down the carpet lining, and then under the carpet direct. It will make some dust, which in an objection to neat housekeepers, but it will secure the carpet from being eaten by the beetle, and the carpet will be liberally sprinkled over the floor before putting down the carpet lining, and then under the carpet direct. It will make some dust, which in an objection to neat housekeepers, but it will secure the carpet from being eaten by the beetle, and the carpet will be liberally sprinkled over the floor before putting down the carpet lining, and then under the carpet direct. It will make some dust, which in an objection to neat housekeepers, but it will secure the carpet from being eaten by the beetle, and the carpet will be liberally sprinkled over the floor before putting down the carpet lining, and then under the carpet direct. It will make some dust, which in an objection to neat housekeepers, but it will secure the carpet from being eaten by the beetle, and the carpet will be liberally sprinkled over the floor before putting down the carpet lining, and then under the carpet direct. It will make some dust, which in an objection to neat housekeepers, but it will secure the carpet from being eaten by the beetle, and the carpet will be liberally sprinkled over the floor before putting down the carpet lining, and then under the carpet direct. It will make some dust, which in an objection to neat housekeepers, but it will secure the carpet from being eaten by the beetle, and the carpet will be liberally sprinkled over the floor before putting down the carpet lining, and then under the carpet direct. It will make some dust, which in an objection to neat housekeepers, but it will secure the carpet from being eaten by the beetle, and the carpet will be liberally sprinkled over the floor before putting down the carpet lining, and then under the carpet direct. It will make some dust, which in an objection to neat housekeepers, but it will secure the carpet from being eaten by the beetle, and the carpet will be liberally sprinkled over the floor before putting down the carpet lining, and then under the carpet direct. It will make some dust, which in an objection to neat housekeepers, but it will secure the carpet from being eaten by the beetle, and the carpet will be liberally sprinkled over the floor before putting down the carpet lining, and then under the carpet direct. It will make some dust, which in an objection to neat housekeepers, but it will secure the carpet from being eaten by the beetle, and the carpet will be liberally sprinkled over the floor before putting down the carpet lining, and then under the carpet direct. It will make some dust, which in an objection to neat housekeepers, but it will secure the carpet from being eaten by the beetle, and the carpet will be liberally sprinkled over the floor before putting down the carpet lining, and then under the carpet direct. It will make some dust, which in an objection to neat housekeepers, but it will secure the carpet from being eaten by the beetle, and the carpet will be liberally sprinkled over the floor before putting down the carpet lining, and then under the carpet direct. It will make some dust, which in an objection to neat housekeepers, but it will secure the carpet from being eaten by the beetle, and the carpet will be liberally sprinkled over the floor before putting down the carpet lining, and then under the carpet direct. It will make some dust, which in an objection to neat housekeepers, but it will secure the carpet from being eaten by the beetle, and the carpet will be liberally sprinkled over the floor before putting down the carpet lining, and then under the carpet direct. It will make some dust, which in an objection to neat housekeepers, but it will secure the carpet from being eaten by the beetle, and the carpet will be liberally sprinkled over the floor before putting down the carpet lining, and then under the carpet direct. It will make some dust, which in an objection to neat housekeepers, but it will secure the carpet from being eaten by the beetle, and the carpet will be liberally sprinkled over the floor before putting down the carpet lining, and then under the carpet direct. It will make some dust, which in an objection to neat housekeepers, but it will secure the carpet from being eaten by the beetle, and the carpet will be liberally sprinkled over the floor before putting down the carpet lining, and then under the carpet direct. It will make some dust, which in an objection to neat housekeepers, but it will secure the carpet from being eaten by the beetle, and the carpet will be liberally sprinkled over the floor before putting down the carpet lining, and then under the carpet direct. It will make some dust, which in an objection to neat housekeepers, but it will secure the carpet from being eaten by the beetle, and the carpet will be liberally sprinkled over the floor before putting down the carpet lining, and then under the carpet direct. It will make some dust, which in an objection to neat housekeepers, but it will secure the carpet from being eaten by the beetle, and the carpet will be liberally sprinkled over the floor before putting down the carpet lining, and then under the carpet direct. It will make some dust, which in an objection to neat housekeepers, but it will secure the carpet from being eaten by the beetle, and the carpet will be liberally sprinkled over the floor before putting down the carpet lining, and then under the carpet direct. It will make some dust, which in an objection to neat housekeepers, but it will secure the carpet from being eaten by the beetle, and the carpet will be liberally sprinkled over the floor before putting down the carpet lining, and then under the carpet direct. It will make some dust, which in an objection to neat housekeepers, but it will secure the carpet from being eaten by the beetle, and the carpet will be liberally sprinkled over the floor before putting down the carpet lining, and then under the carpet direct. It will make some dust, which in an objection to neat housekeepers, but it will secure the carpet from being eaten by the beetle, and the carpet will be liberally sprinkled over the floor before putting down the carpet lining, and then under the carpet direct. It will make some dust, which in an objection to neat housekeepers, but it will secure the carpet from being eaten by the beetle, and the carpet will be liberally sprinkled over the floor before putting down the carpet lining, and then under the carpet direct. It will make some dust, which in an objection to neat housekeepers, but it will secure the carpet from being eaten by the beetle, and the carpet will be liberally sprinkled over the floor before putting down the carpet lining, and then under the carpet direct. It will make some dust, which in an objection to neat housekeepers, but it will secure the carpet from being eaten by the beetle, and the carpet will be liberally sprinkled over the floor before putting down the carpet lining, and then under the carpet direct. It will make some dust, which in an objection to neat housekeepers, but it will secure the carpet from being eaten by the beetle, and the carpet will be liberally sprinkled over the floor before putting down the carpet lining, and then under the carpet direct. It will make some dust, which in an objection to neat housekeepers, but it will secure the carpet from being eaten by the beetle, and the carpet will be liberally sprinkled over the floor before putting down the carpet lining, and then under the carpet direct. It will make some dust, which in an objection to neat housekeepers, but it will secure the carpet from being eaten by the beetle, and the carpet will be liberally sprinkled over the floor before putting down the carpet lining, and then under the carpet direct. It will make some dust, which in an objection to neat housekeepers, but it will secure the carpet from being eaten by the beetle, and the carpet will be liberally sprinkled over the floor before putting down the carpet lining, and then under the carpet direct. It will make some dust, which in an objection to neat housekeepers, but it will secure the carpet from being eaten by the beetle, and the carpet will be liberally sprinkled over the floor before putting down the carpet lining, and then under the carpet direct. It will make some dust, which in an objection to neat housekeepers, but it will secure the carpet from being eaten by the beetle, and the carpet will be liberally sprinkled over the floor before putting down the carpet lining, and then under the carpet direct. It will make some dust, which in an objection to neat housekeepers, but it will secure the carpet from being eaten by the beetle, and the carpet will be liberally sprinkled over the floor before putting down the carpet lining, and then under the carpet direct. It will make some dust, which in an objection to neat housekeepers, but it will secure the carpet from being eaten by the beetle, and the carpet will be liberally sprinkled over the floor before putting down the carpet lining, and then under the carpet direct. It will make some dust, which in an objection to neat housekeepers, but it will secure the carpet from being eaten by the beetle, and the carpet will be liberally sprinkled over the floor before putting down the carpet lining, and then under the carpet direct. It will make some dust, which in an objection to neat housekeepers, but it will secure the carpet from being eaten by the beetle, and the carpet will be liberally sprinkled over the floor before putting down the carpet lining, and then under the carpet direct. It will make some dust, which in an objection to neat housekeepers, but it will secure the carpet from being eaten by the beetle, and the carpet will be liberally sprinkled over the floor before putting down the carpet lining, and then under the carpet direct. It will make some dust, which in an objection to neat housekeepers, but it will secure the carpet from being eaten by the beetle, and the carpet will be liberally sprinkled over the floor before putting down the carpet lining, and then under the carpet direct. It will make some dust, which in an objection to neat housekeepers, but it will secure the carpet from being eaten by the beetle, and the carpet will be liberally sprinkled over the floor before putting down the carpet lining, and then under the carpet direct. It will make some dust, which in an objection to neat housekeepers, but it will secure the carpet from being eaten by the beetle, and the carpet will be liberally sprinkled over the floor before putting down the carpet lining, and then under the carpet direct. It will make some dust, which in an objection to neat housekeepers, but it will secure the carpet from being eaten by the beetle, and the carpet will be liberally sprinkled over the floor before putting down the carpet lining, and then under the carpet direct. It will make some dust, which in an objection to neat housekeepers, but it will secure the carpet from being eaten by the beetle, and the carpet will be liberally sprinkled over the floor before putting down the carpet lining, and then under the carpet direct. It will make some dust, which in an objection to neat housekeepers, but it will secure the carpet from being eaten by the beetle, and the carpet will be liberally sprinkled over the floor before putting down the carpet lining, and then under the carpet direct. It will make some dust, which in an objection to neat housekeepers, but it will secure the carpet from being eaten by the beetle, and the carpet will be liberally sprinkled over the floor before putting down the carpet lining, and then under the carpet direct. It will make some dust, which in an objection to neat housekeepers, but it will secure the carpet from being eaten by the beetle, and the carpet will be liberally sprinkled over the floor before putting down the carpet lining, and then under the carpet direct. It will make some dust, which in an objection to neat housekeepers, but it will secure the carpet from being eaten by the beetle, and the carpet will be liberally sprinkled over the floor before putting down the carpet lining, and then under the carpet direct. It will make some dust, which in an objection to neat housekeepers, but it will secure the carpet from being eaten by the beetle, and the carpet will be liberally sprinkled over the floor before putting down the carpet lining, and then under the carpet direct. It will make some dust, which in an objection to neat housekeepers, but it will secure the carpet from being eaten by the beetle, and the carpet will be liberally sprinkled over the floor before putting down the carpet lining, and then under the carpet direct. It will make some dust, which in an objection to neat housekeepers, but it will secure the carpet from being eaten by the beetle, and the carpet will be liberally sprinkled over the floor before putting down the carpet lining, and then under the carpet direct. It will make some dust, which in an objection to neat housekeepers, but it will secure the carpet from being eaten by the beetle, and the carpet will be liberally sprinkled over the floor before putting down the carpet lining, and then under the carpet direct. It will make some dust, which in an objection to neat housekeepers, but it will secure the carpet from being eaten by the beetle, and the carpet will be liberally sprinkled over the floor before putting down the carpet lining, and then under the carpet direct. It will make some dust, which in an objection to neat housekeepers, but it will secure the carpet from being eaten by the beetle, and the carpet will be liberally sprinkled over the floor before putting down the carpet lining, and then under the carpet direct. It will make some dust, which in an objection to neat housekeepers, but it will secure the carpet from being eaten by the beetle, and the carpet will be liberally sprinkled over the floor before putting down the carpet lining, and then under the carpet direct. It will make some dust, which in an objection to neat housekeepers, but it will secure the carpet from being eaten by the beetle, and the carpet will be liberally sprinkled over the floor before putting down the carpet lining, and then under the carpet direct. It will make some dust, which in an objection to neat housekeepers, but it will secure the carpet from being eaten by the beetle, and the carpet will be liberally sprinkled over the floor before putting down the carpet lining, and then under the carpet direct. It will make some dust, which in an objection to neat housekeepers, but it will secure the carpet from being eaten by the beetle, and the carpet will be liberally sprinkled over the floor before putting down the carpet lining, and then under the carpet direct. It will make some dust, which in an objection to neat housekeepers, but it will secure the carpet from being eaten by the beetle, and the carpet will be liberally sprinkled over the floor before putting down the carpet lining, and then under the carpet direct. It will make some dust, which in an objection to neat housekeepers, but it will secure the carpet from being eaten by the beetle, and the carpet will be liberally sprinkled over the floor before putting down the carpet lining, and then under the carpet direct. It will make some dust, which in an objection to neat housekeepers, but it will secure the carpet from being eaten by the beetle, and the carpet will be liberally sprinkled over the floor before putting down the carpet lining, and then under the carpet direct. It will make some dust, which in an objection to neat housekeepers, but it will secure the carpet from being eaten by the beetle, and the carpet will be liberally sprinkled over the floor before putting down the carpet lining, and then under the carpet direct. It will make some dust, which in an objection to neat housekeepers, but it will secure the carpet from being eaten by the beetle, and the carpet will be liberally sprinkled over the floor before putting down the carpet lining, and then under the carpet direct. It will make some dust, which in an objection to neat housekeepers, but it will secure the carpet from being eaten by the beetle, and the carpet will be liberally sprinkled over the floor before putting down the carpet lining, and then under the carpet direct. It will make some dust, which in an objection to neat housekeepers, but it will secure the carpet from being eaten by the beetle, and the carpet will be liberally sprinkled over the floor before putting down the carpet lining, and then under the carpet direct. It will make some dust, which in an objection to neat housekeepers, but it will secure the carpet from being eaten by the beetle, and the carpet will be liberally sprinkled over the floor before putting down the carpet lining, and then under the carpet direct. It will make some dust, which in an objection to neat housekeepers, but it will secure the carpet from being eaten by the beetle, and the carpet will be liberally sprinkled over the floor before putting down the carpet lining, and then under the carpet direct. It will make some dust, which in an objection to neat housekeepers, but it will secure the carpet from being eaten by the beetle, and the carpet will be liberally sprinkled over the floor before putting down the carpet lining, and then under the carpet direct. It will make some dust, which in an objection to neat housekeepers, but it will secure the carpet from being eaten by the beetle, and the carpet will be liberally sprinkled over the floor before putting down the carpet lining, and then under the carpet direct. It will make some dust, which in an objection to neat housekeepers, but it will secure the carpet from being eaten by the beetle, and the carpet will be liberally sprinkled over the floor before putting down the carpet lining, and then under the carpet direct. It will make some dust, which in an objection to neat housekeepers, but it will secure the carpet from being eaten by the beetle, and the carpet will be liberally sprinkled over the floor before putting down the carpet lining, and then under the carpet direct. It will make some dust, which in an objection to neat housekeepers, but it will secure the carpet from being eaten by the beetle, and the carpet will be liberally sprinkled over the floor before putting down the carpet lining, and then under the carpet direct. It will make some dust, which in an objection to neat housekeepers, but it will secure the carpet from being eaten by the beetle, and the carpet will be liberally sprinkled over the floor before putting down the carpet lining, and then under the carpet direct. It will make some dust, which in an objection to neat housekeepers, but it will secure the carpet from being eaten by the beetle, and the carpet will be liberally sprinkled over the floor before putting down the carpet lining, and then under the carpet direct. It will make some dust, which in an objection to neat housekeepers, but it will secure the carpet from being eaten by the beetle, and the carpet will be liberally sprinkled over the floor before putting down the carpet lining, and then under the carpet direct. It will make some dust, which in an objection to neat housekeepers, but it will secure the carpet from being eaten by the beetle, and the carpet will be liberally sprinkled over the floor before putting down the carpet lining, and then under the carpet direct. It will make some dust, which in an objection to neat housekeepers, but it will secure the carpet from being eaten by the beetle, and the carpet will be liberally sprinkled over the floor before putting down the carpet lining, and then under the carpet direct. It will make some dust, which in an objection to neat housekeepers, but it will secure the carpet from being eaten by the beetle, and the carpet will be liberally sprinkled over the floor before putting down the carpet lining, and then under the carpet direct. It will make some dust, which in an objection to neat housekeepers, but it will secure the carpet from being eaten by the beetle, and the carpet will be liberally sprinkled over the floor before putting down the carpet lining, and then under the carpet direct. It will make some dust, which in an objection to neat housekeepers, but it will secure the carpet from being eaten by the beetle, and the carpet will be liberally sprinkled over the floor before putting down the carpet lining, and then under the carpet direct. It will make some dust, which in an objection to neat housekeepers, but it will secure the carpet from being eaten by the beetle, and the carpet will be liberally sprinkled over the floor before putting down the carpet lining, and then under the carpet direct. It will make some dust, which in an objection to neat housekeepers, but it will secure the carpet from being eaten by the beetle, and the carpet will be liberally sprinkled over the floor before putting down the carpet lining, and then under the carpet direct. It will make some dust, which in an objection to neat housekeepers, but it will secure the carpet from being eaten by the beetle, and the carpet will be liberally sprinkled over the floor before putting down the carpet lining, and then under the carpet direct. It will make some dust, which in an objection to neat housekeepers, but it will secure the carpet from being eaten by the beetle, and the carpet will be liberally sprinkled over the floor before putting down the carpet lining, and then under the carpet direct. It will make some dust, which in an objection to neat housekeepers, but it will secure the carpet from being eaten by the beetle, and the carpet will be liberally sprinkled over the floor before putting down the carpet lining, and then under the carpet direct. It will make some dust, which in an objection to neat housekeepers, but it will secure the carpet from being eaten by the beetle, and the carpet will be liberally sprinkled over the floor before putting down the carpet lining, and then under the carpet direct. It will make some dust, which in an objection to neat housekeepers, but it will secure the carpet from being eaten by the beetle, and the carpet will be liberally sprinkled over the floor before putting down the carpet lining, and then under the carpet direct. It will make some dust, which in an objection to neat housekeepers, but it will secure the carpet from being eaten by the beetle, and the carpet will be liberally sprinkled over the floor before putting down the carpet lining, and then under the carpet direct. It will make some dust, which in an objection to neat housekeepers, but it will secure the carpet from being eaten by the beetle, and the carpet will be liberally sprinkled over the floor before putting down the carpet lining, and then under the carpet direct. It will make some dust, which in an objection to neat housekeepers, but it will secure the carpet from being eaten by the beetle, and the carpet will be liberally sprinkled over the floor before putting down the carpet lining, and then under the carpet direct. It will make some dust, which in an objection to neat housekeepers, but it will secure the carpet from being eaten by the beetle, and the carpet will be liberally sprinkled over the floor before putting down the carpet lining, and then under the carpet direct. It will make some dust, which in an objection to neat housekeepers, but it will secure the carpet from being eaten by the beetle, and the carpet will be liberally sprinkled over the floor before putting down the carpet lining, and then under the carpet direct. It will make some dust, which in an objection to neat housekeepers, but it will secure the carpet from being eaten by the beetle, and the carpet will be liberally sprinkled over the floor before putting down the carpet lining, and then under the carpet direct. It will make some dust, which in an objection to neat housekeepers, but it will secure the